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What Are Conservative M.P.'s Doing? By POLITICUS

SEE PAGE TEN

SATURDAY NIGHT



TEN CENTS
VOL. 56, NO. 34

MAY 3
TORONTO, 1941

ALTHOUGH NIGHT BOMBING RAIDS HAVE DONE DAMAGE TO ENGLAND'S CITIES THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE, NOW IN FULL BEAUTY, REMAINS COMPARATIVELY UNDISTURBED.

THE mood of a certain section of the American people makes it necessary for both American and British statesmen in positions of authority to be constantly asseverating that the war between Britain and Germany can be won without the use of any American land forces. Nobody can say that this statement is untrue; but it extends so far into the unforeseeable future that nobody can say positively that it is true. What it means at the moment is that the British prefer getting American economic and naval aid at the price of promising not to seek American military aid, to seeking American military aid and running the risk of having the economic and naval aid cut off. The war is going to be a long one, and what is going to be needed for ultimate victory, short of the maximum effort of all the enemies of Germany, nobody can now tell.

But these constant, and diplomatically necessary, assurances to the United States have one very bad consequence; they lull the Canadian people, who read or hear them every day, into the belief that they too will not have to do anything to speak of, outside of this continuing in the way of land forces. And this belief is vastly more detrimental in Canada than the corresponding belief is in the United States. For the Americans, despite the assurances that are held out to them that they will not have to fight in Europe, are preparing by selective conscription an immense army, ostensibly for the defence of this continent, but perfectly capable of being used anywhere in the world; whereas Canada is slowly and without any selective conscription preparing a small volunteer army for service anywhere in the world, and doing practically nothing for the training of anybody outside of that small army. Even the training of our expeditionary forces is lamentably wasteful of time, while the training of the home defence forces might just as well not be attempted in so far as concerns their readiness to face a German-trained and German-equipped foe. And this state of affairs does not seem to disturb either our military authorities or the mass of the Canadian people.

Compulsory training for home defence in this country began with a thirty-day program which excited general merriment and after a few months proved so utterly inadequate that it was replaced by a four months program;

THE FRONT PAGE

and it is now announced that the graduates of this none too extended course are to be employed forthwith upon home defence duty. But there has been no change in the method of drafting; every man of the required age and of physical competence has to serve. This was tolerable when the period was thirty days, for almost anybody can be spared for thirty days without much sacrifice; but it is not going to be tolerable for four months plus an indeterminate period of home service. A selective process, taking into account the economic position and value of the prospective draftee, becomes imperative as soon as training gets away from the joke stage and begins to become serious; and there is no indication that the government is ready to undertake this difficult task. More ruinous still is the fact that the home defence units, being incapable of being ordered as units for service abroad, have absolutely no character of permanence, and therefore no basis for the crea-

tion of *esprit de corps*. A body of men who are all going to serve abroad can be welded into unity by a few competent officers in a few weeks, and so can a body of men who are all going to serve at home. But no body of men which is constantly being broken up by the departure of some of its members for a more honorable service can ever have any unity or any pride in itself. We need units for home defence, but they must be made up of men who are not suited for service abroad and will never be bothered with demands that they join up for service abroad.

America On The Move

THE RUDE events of the past few weeks have been a severe jolt to our friends to the south, whose memory of the terrifying power of the German panzer divisions had become somewhat dulled during the winter, and

who were still hoping to get through this affair "short of war." At a pace which seems to accelerate week by week and almost day by day, the Americans are giving up their illusions and making up their mind to fight. The list of important people who have made some such pronouncement during the past week alone would crowd this space, headed as it is by names such as Rockefeller, LaGuardia, Bullitt, Knox, Hull and Donovan.

There is hardly any longer a real question of whether the United States will go into the war—the latest Gallup poll showed that 82 per cent of the American people believe this inevitable—but only the questions *when* and *how*. Will she march boldly in the front door as the Donovan "Fight for Freedom" Committee would have, declaring with Secretary of the Navy Knox that "this is our fight?" Or will she slide in the back door, starting with a non-belligerent patrol of the Atlantic, becoming involved in a series of "incidents" with German U-boats and raiders, and gradually slipping into a state of war without admitting it or gaining the great advantages of an open declaration? Will she put only half of her effort into the war during the next critical months and only come in when the supreme crisis is upon Britain? For only an open declaration of war can galvanize the nation to the effort needed, get rid of the Axis propagandists and their insidious defeatism of which a large part of the American press is the unconscious victim, shut up the Wheeler-Nye-Lindbergh-Nazi Bund faction and impress on labor the patriotic demands of the moment.

Fretfulness

MR. CHURCHILL possesses in a high degree the peculiar art of the great masters of literature, of being able to impart a new shine to words which have lost some of their polish through being too much passed around by ordinary users. How perfect, for example, and how impossible for anybody but Churchill, was his use on Sunday of the word "fretfulness" to describe the state of spirit of those who become depressed whenever the daily news bulletins fail to bring them hope that the war will end in victory in two or three weeks. The suggestion of childish impatience, of inability to take long views, of readiness to complain use-

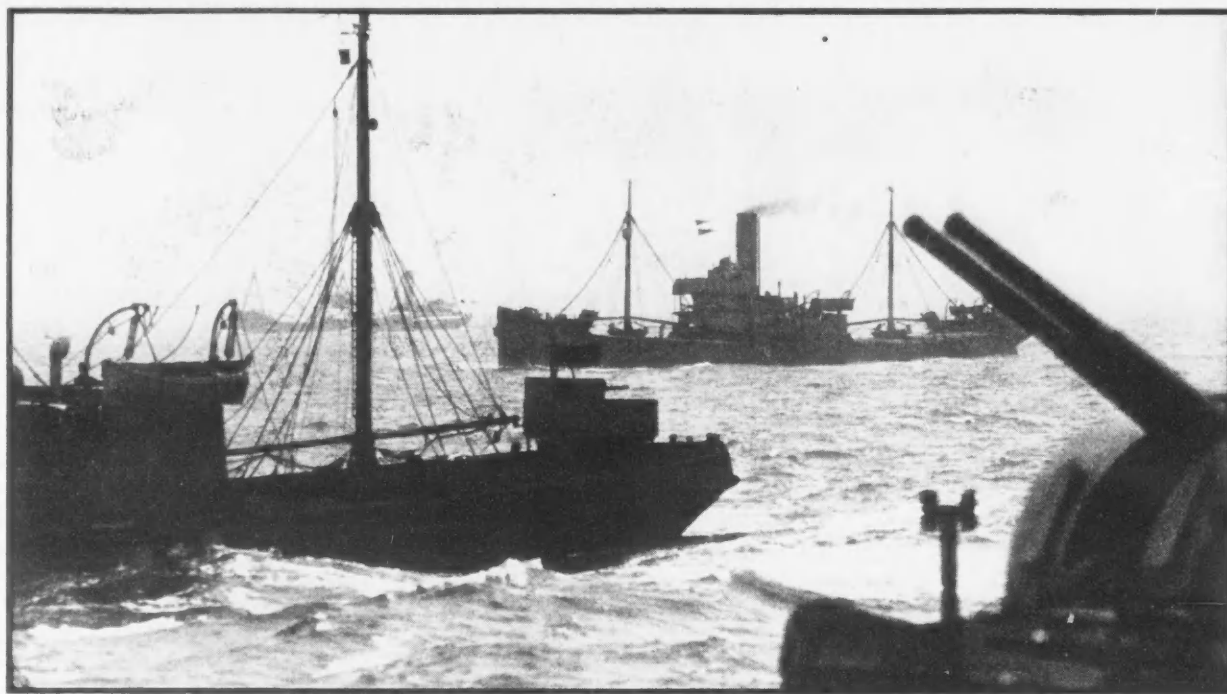
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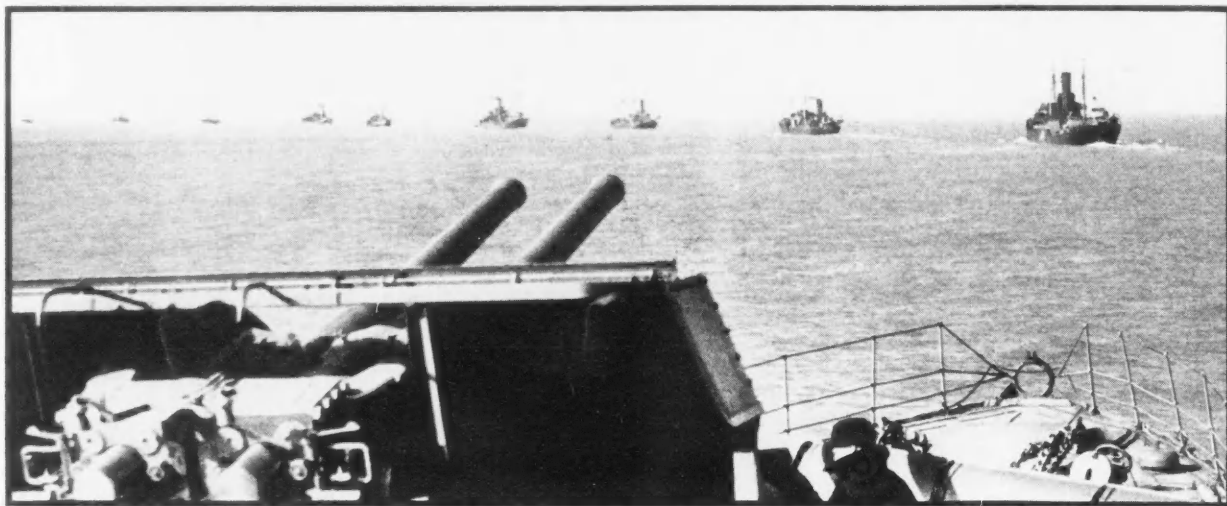
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Three vessels of a convoy moving into port with the guns of their escort ship placed "at the ready".



The convoy is an impressive spectacle moving on the skyline under the close observation of its escort.



This bearded A.B. and the aircraft spotter inspire confidence.



The grim alertness of this warship, overseeing one of her charges, epitomizes the spirit of the convoy.

CONVOY

"Wonderful exertions have been made by the men who build and repair our immense fleet of merchant ships and by the men who load and unload them, and, need I say, by the officers and men of the merchant navy, who go out in all weathers and in the teeth of all dangers to fight for the love of their native land and for the cause they comprehend and serve." Thus speaks Winston Churchill in praise of the men who maintain the life-line between Britain and North America. The pictures reproduced here give an idea of the magnitude and the appearance of Britain's convoys.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Cooperation the Vital Need

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONCE upon a time a fire broke out underground in a large mine. The manager, accompanied by a number of employees, went underground to fight it. On arrival at the scene of the fire it was found that while it was quite a dangerous one, and spreading fairly rapidly, there was every possibility of bringing it under control provided it was dealt with promptly.

At this juncture, however, an argument broke out as to whether the men were to be paid an extra shilling a day for fire-fighting, and whether 40ft. lengths of hose were to be used or 44ft. lengths, even though either length would have been quite effective if used promptly and in sufficient numbers. All concerned became so interested in the argument over the lengths of hoses, and so heated over the extra shilling a day, that they did not notice the heat of the fire which meantime had spread rapidly, and was now entirely out of hand—surrounding them and cutting off all avenues of escape. A desperate effort was made at the last moment to do something about it. Hoses of any length were used, the manager being quite content to have shorter lengths used, and the men quite prepared to use the longer ones. The manager would willingly have given an extra £1 a day to each of the men, and the men would willingly have worked for nothing. Everyone was willing to see the other fellow's point of view, but unfortunately it was too late. The manager and workmen alike were consumed by the flames and the mine completely destroyed.

Did I hear you say that you do not believe it? That it is absurd? That people would not act in such a foolish way in face of such obvious danger, unless they were mental deficients? Well, probably you are right. But why do we insist on trying to emulate the people in this story with our war effort?

Must we attempt to prove Hitler's assertion that the democracies are decadent and wholly incapable of governing themselves properly? Are we to continue with our petty internal squabbling and our lack of whole-hearted cooperation until Hitler and his associates settle our differences for us, or until we are completely destroyed by war, starvation, and disease?

Broken Hill, N.S.W.

AILARTSUA.

(Editor's note: the writer of this letter is a native Canadian now engaged in the mining industry in Australia, who says that after reading recent issues of SATURDAY NIGHT "I am rather ashamed of the politicians of Canada, my native land." The letter which reached us by air mail in the remarkably short time of seven days, was written on April 17. It was accompanied by a request that any payment made for it should be made to the Canadian Red Cross at Palmerston, Ont.; so although we are using it in the "Dear Mr. Editor" department, and do not usually pay for contributions to that department, we shall be glad to send a small cheque as an evidence of our own sympathy and that of a Canadian-born friend at the other end of the globe.)

Workingman's Influence

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR correspondent, Dr. Donnelly, in his letter of April 19, evidently believes that he has discovered in this writer a fountain-head of knowledge about labor. I must blushing reject the laurel.

I doubt whether labor on this continent has, as a corporate body, worked out any definite formulae for the problems Dr. Donnelly outlines. Labor in Britain, on the other hand, has had for some years a definite political alignment and a definite political program, in which it makes proposals which it believes

will correct social ills.

All I had hoped to accomplish in my article was to point out that, faced with similar problems to those faced by British labor, American labor is now proposing amazingly similar solutions.

In conclusion I would like to outline, not a formula, but a method of reaching a formula. Possibly Dr. Donnelly will find some merit in it.

It is the workingman who suffers most from unemployment and reduction in the national income and who therefore is most concerned about such conditions. That concern will be most effectively applied to the problem when the workingman's influence in the community is equal at least to that of his employer.

Therefore, any new development which tends to equalize the balance of influence between management and labor is a development which holds promise for an eventual solution of Dr. Donnelly's problems.

Toronto, Ont. C. ROSS MACLEW.

Cost of Evacuees

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

FROM practical experience I suggest that Miss Charlotte Whitton's estimate of the cost of giving hospitality to guest children is rather low. But what I really want to draw to your attention is her statement that "Canada's government throws in good measure" and gives income tax exemption at the rate of \$400 per child per annum. This exemption is allowed only for children who are in Canada under the government scheme, and as there is no government scheme in operation no one giving hospitality to British evacuees at present is allowed any income tax exemption whatever. The Canadian government's generosity is all on paper.

HOST TO EVACUEES.

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE article by Charlotte M. Whitton regarding the yearly cost of a guest child appears the statement: "Medical and dental care runs up to a total of about \$17.50 a month for actual out-of-pocket expenses." Surely this is a mistake. In Saskatchewan, doctors, dentists and hospitals give free services to all British guest children so that medical and dental care does not cost the foster parents anything.

LILLIAN A. CHASE.

Convener of Committee of Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons for Medical Care of Evacuee Children.)

Regina, Sask.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

lessly, is exactly what was needed. Let us in Canada, like the heroic bombing victims whom Churchill so highly praised, avoid fretfulness as we avoid giving aid to the enemy.

The Arthur Hugh Clough quotation which ended the speech was used for the same purpose by Senator Pepper in his great speech to the Canadian Bar Association a few months ago. On his lips, and at that date, the line "Westward, look, the land is bright" was even more moving, for it was prophecy rather than announcement, a hint from the oracle rather than an estimate of the facts, a veiled promise rather than the declaration of a gift. The sun has risen much higher since Senator Pepper was here. Even the Luftwaffe will not always be able to keep its rays from the continent of Europe.

How Canada Fights

SINCE it is highly desirable that the people of the United States should have an accurate idea of the feelings and activities of Canada in regard to the great war in which the two nations are now almost allies, it is fortunate that an author so well and favorably known to Americans as Dr. J. W. Dafoe of the Winnipeg Free Press should have undertaken, through the important publishing house of Farrar and Rinehart, to edit for them an entire volume devoted to this subject. "Canada Fights," distributed in Canada by Reginald Saunders (\$2.50), deals with Canada's participation in world affairs from the entry into the war in September 1939 to March 1941. The

ULTIMATELY

WHEN all these memorable days are over
And the grass and the sea-wind have their way,
We will yield our hearts to the roots of clover,
And others, in wonder, shall have their day;
Being as fearful as we were, fearing
The end of love with a fear as keen;
Seeing their souls with the what-may-follow;
Wounding their hearts with the might-have-been.
And we'll lie quietly under the grasses,
Knowing at last that the soul is sure;
How empires crumble and armies vanish,
And only the leaves and the roots endure;
The waves and the roots of the flower of life,
The self-same flower that Eden bore,
Which springs from the heart of a man unseen,
Whose kingdoms are no more.

Toronto, B.C. R. H. GRENVILLE.

Volume is really an effort in collaborative authorship, for the editor and five other contributors accept common responsibility for it as a whole; the other contributors are Dr. Percy Colwell of McGill and Messrs. Grant Dexter, Bruce Hutchison, George V. Ferguson and B. T. Richardson of the fourth estate. More of the book is devoted to Canada's contribution to North American security than would be the case if it were written for a Canadian audience, and both the editor and the contributors are well known as strong "North Americans"; but we do not suggest that the book is any worse for that.

A number of questions which are still under discussion in Parliament and in the press are treated as if they had been definitely settled by the verdict of history. Senator Meighen, for example, will not be satisfied with the account of the genesis of the Empire Air Training Plan nor with the explanation of the slowness of the munitions industry up to last summer. The months since that time, we are told, "have witnessed a vast expansion of war industry, but as late as December there were still gaps in this production caused by the failure, through carelessness or selfishness, of British industry to co-operate with Canadian industry." This is probably pretty near the truth, but it might have been mentioned that there are still people who maintain that it is treason to talk in this manner about British manufacturers.

The authors appear to have adopted in its entirety the theory of the indefensibility of Great Britain in future wars. They assert that



A DATE WITH BRITAIN'S MINISTER OF LABOR

Canada "has been selected as the future arsenal of the British Commonwealth," and predict "a great movement of population from Britain to Canada" during or after the war. But their chief emphasis is on the point (an eminently reasonable one) that there must be a definite integration of design of war material between Great Britain (with its Dominions) and the United States; "only in this way can full efficiency be obtained from the industrial plant of the Anglo-Saxon world." They appear to hold that this would involve the scrapping of a large part of the British munitions plants and that the reconstruction of them in Great Britain would not be worth while, but that is surely a disputable contention. In the discussion of the man-power problem, moreover, there is just a suggestion of the "non-belligerent ally" attitude which amounts to saying that in future wars it will be the business of North America to manufacture the guns and of Britain to fire them—an attitude of which the United States is itself becoming a little ashamed. However the volume as a whole is an excellent piece of work which will do its American readers a great deal of good without hurting their feelings.

Cheers For The Telegram

THE Toronto Telegram is oddly unsympathetic to the efforts of anybody else to uphold civil liberty in Canada while at all times prepared itself to die in the last ditch for some special civil liberty that nobody else has bothered about. It wants to defend the sacred cause of freedom, but only with the proviso that it shall have a "scoop" on it. The presence of other defenders at any point in the battle-line causes it to withdraw in haste, and not infrequently to spend its ammunition on its friends instead of the enemy.

We are glad, therefore, that the Telegram got ahead of us a week or two ago in drawing attention to the methods employed by some of the military authorities towards members of the ill-named Reserve Army of Canada. And we are glad that last week the Telegram was again first to discover the methods used by an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police towards a representative of the Canadian Press who was trying to get for the public some much-needed information about the escape of a couple of dozen German prisoners of war from a camp on the north shore of Lake Superior.

The actions of the authorities in both these instances were of the kind which is most alarming to all who desire the maintenance of democracy in this country, and SATURDAY NIGHT has no hesitation in endorsing with all the vigor at its command the demand of the Telegram that this sort of thing be stopped,

and that the individuals responsible for it be brought to task and reminded that they are the servants of the Canadian people and that the Canadian people have not yet consented to the establishment of either a military autocracy or a Secret State Police.

We wish we could look forward to a similar measure of support from the Telegram when we or anybody else shall next discover some fresh attack upon the liberty of the subject, of which there are likely to be plenty of examples in the coming months. But our experience is that anybody who has the misfortune to get slightly in advance of the Telegram while moving in the same direction is almost certain to get shot in the back.

Internment Secrecy

MR. CLIFFORD SIFTON, who combines a very real interest in the maintenance of democratic institutions with an unusual practical common-sense, has made a suggestion regarding the problem of internment without trial. He has perceived that one of the most dangerous elements in the internment situation is the element of secrecy; and he proposes therefore that the Department of Justice shall be compelled to report to Parliament, at periodic intervals, not only the number of persons interned, appealing against internment, having their appeals heard, recommended for release, and held by the department in spite of such recommendation, but also the names of the persons in all these categories. This seems to us a most reasonable suggestion, which can in no way hamper the efforts of the department to combat fifth column activities within the Dominion, but should materially aid in the effort to limit internment to cases where there is a real and justified fear of some action in aid of the enemy.

It is at present entirely possible for the Department of Justice to hold a man in confinement without anybody having the slightest idea that that particular individual is being held. The regulations provide that if he desires to appeal against his internment he shall be informed of the facilities granted for such appeal and enabled to take advantage of them. Whether he is actually so informed and enabled depends entirely upon the manner in which the regulations are carried out by the commanders of internment camps; and if such a commander were to conceive it to be his duty not to inform an internee of his rights, or not to allow him to communicate with a lawyer regarding his defence, we know of absolutely no guarantee that anybody outside the camp would ever learn of the detention. Mr. Sifton's proposal would put an end to that possibility, and would introduce an element of publicity in which the present procedure seems to us to be deplorably lacking.

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."—Winston Churchill, of Britain's air defenders.

You too can help by buying War Savings Certificates regularly.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE death rate in England, including the results of "enemy action," is lower than before the war. At that rate the process of "wiping out England" is going to take a long time.

There still remains one great historic capital in continental Europe that Hitler hasn't entered in triumph. That is Rome, but give him time.

The Manitoba Legislature has five Opposition members to fifty Government members. It will be difficult to catch the Government out on a snap division.

HOMO SAPIENS

Would any self-respecting ape
Seeing the world's horrendous shape
Claim with us even in joke or jest a
Common lineal ancestor?

EMILY LEAVENS.

Our under-cover man at Ottawa reports that there is no truth in the story that the German war prisoners are given lectures on tunneling as part of their evening entertainment.

Disclosure of a flourishing market in Montreal for exemptions from military training at \$500 per exemption prompts us to wonder whether there is a sales tax on these transactions.

Toronto street intersection signs say "Pedestrians cross on green signal." We have known them to do so, but mostly they do it on the amber and the red.

THE WELSH

The Welsh they are a funny crew,
They talk in ups and ddowns they ddown,
Their fflower's the fleek, a kyndd of garlic,
Their best-loffed ayr, The Men of Harlic,
Their ffavorite sport, a nightlly habit's
Sttalking pantries for Welsh rabbits.

R. MUNRO.

Col. Lindbergh is said to have a life pass on the Canadian National Railways. That's all right with us, but we wish somebody would give him a life pass on the German State Railways and send him over to use it.

Mr. Churchill says that if Athens is bombed we will bomb Rome, and so far the Axis has not taken his dare. Can it be that the Roman Empire has declined to fall?

PRECAUTION AND PETITION

"Early Spring," I remark,
"Let's be off to the park;
But be sure, ere we stroll,
To order more coal:
Spring's a wanton, a jade,
O Flora, O Maid,
Don't plunge us in gloom,
Give your presence,
Not your rheum."

A newspaper correspondent reports that of late years the King of Italy has become very cynical. In his position he might be excused for being almost gloomy.

Some night when our bombers are over Germany, what about dropping a few cuckoo's eggs in that eagle's nest at Berchtesgaden?

ODE ON GERMAN RATIONS, OR MUNICH RUNC

Ah, once Munich was noted for its evenings
operatic,
Its artists living in an attic,
And its beer that made you ecstatic;
But that was before Hitler in his brown shirt,
That was before Adolf in his tawny tunic,
Took over Munich.
Now it is reported from usually reliable sources
That people in Munich are eating dogs and
horses,
Unless they prefer to go without lunich or
lünchen (which are the same thing).
Alas, Munich or München (which are the same
thing).

Britain's Steel Nerves Against Nerve War



A member of the Women's Land Army is feeding silage to young cattle, who will shortly be turned into the roast beef of Old England.



Schoolboys, who have been evacuated from London, are learning to do vital farm work, thereby increasing Britain's agricultural resources.



Centres are opened all over Britain which give advice as to how such foods as are plentiful locally may be used to the greatest advantage.

THE term "War of Nerves" is well known to everyone. And yet, relatively few understand that this term denotes an actual military tactic which is just as much a part of the science of modern warfare as the softening barrage or the preparatory activity of tanks or airplanes. Circumstances have made the Nazis past masters of the art of the war of nerves. Events have proven however, that up to the present they have failed to win with this tactic as with all the others. Britain stands today because, among other reasons, she failed to succumb to the Nazi war of nerves. Nevertheless, every additional day of warfare makes the problem more and more acute.

"The strength of the home front depends upon the spiritual and physical stamina of our people," writes the noted British nutritionist Sir John Orr. "The spiritual is even more important than the physical." The importance of this statement is very great. A people infected by neurasthenia and psychosthenia inevitably becomes easy prey to marching legions. On the concept of fear Hitler has based his whole war. Obviously the time for steel nerves is here.

A New Spirit

Observers testify to the surprising resistance to nervous diseases being shown today by the British people. In fact, society women who prior to the war had suffered from all types of actual or illusory anxiety are reported to have become thoroughly healthy in direct proportion to the amount of war service work they have undertaken. Two years ago the situation was quite different, as is excellently illustrated by Wilfred Trotter writing in the British Medical Journal. "Anyone who was in London in September and October 1938," he comments, "must have been aware of something new in the moral attitude of the people. Trenches were being scratched open, many of those who could afford it were openly running away and people of whose nerves better might have been expected, confessed to an uncertain alarm. In the blackest days of 1917-1918, no such moral collapse was seen.... Among the consequences of a similar state of affairs at the beginning of this war, we witnessed during the first month an increase from the normal rate of 500 to 1,100 deaths from violence on roads. Thus, by sitting quietly at home, Hitler's airforce was able to kill 600 British citizens at a cost of exactly nothing."

As the war progressed, Britain witnessed an unexampled regeneration of moral stamina. But in Belgium and in France defeat came in a sense due to the flight of disorganized, cattle-like, panic-stricken hordes of refugees, stampeding with elemental force towards places of possible safety and disrupting defensive military operations.

Anxiety Neurosis

Anxiety is a disease derived from fear. It is linked with flight—physical or imaginary. It may be caused by the ever present threat of a more aggressive and more powerful personality Hitler or Mussolini, for example by fear of ridicule or of being deprived of things most dear, fear of economic failure, sickness, pain. In general fear is not an unhealthy emotion. It is aroused for the definite purpose of defense or flight by any threat to the body physical. But fear may also be aroused by imaginary or suggested dangers and may lead to incapacity to concentrate, irritability, emotionalism, weakness. Mass fear of this type may easily develop into a tremendous danger to national defense. Undoubtedly Hitler is counting upon this.

Engendered by insecurity, anxiety differs from fear in that its stimulus always derives from fantasy and thought rather than from actual danger. Victims of anxiety can be classified in four groups: those who will fight, those who will flee, those who, in dramatizing their condition tend to develop hy-

BY GEORGE MORELAND

Though on this continent we have been fortunate in escaping the actual stresses of modern war, we witness even here the beginning of an increase of anxiety and occasionally even of hysteria.

"War nerves" can be prevented through proper diet, sufficient rest, ample sleep and adjustment of occupations to individual needs. Particularly important is aggressive participation in daily events and in the war effort. Everyone should become personally involved in the war.

stria, and finally, those who suffer quietly and helplessly. The medical profession knows that unattended anxiety may easily develop into hysteria and may lead to mass panic.

Fortunately, anxiety states may be prevented with relative ease if early prophylaxis is undertaken. Basically this consists in increasing the ability to exercise self-control, and can be accomplished by providing proper diet, sufficient rest, ample sleep, and occupations adjusted to individual needs. Of equal importance is the aggressive participation of the mass, and of the individuals within the mass, in daily events. The power of anxiety may be and must be reduced by making available to the people at large the understanding of the essential nature of things and material which will allow even the least intelligent individual to see more or less clearly the way out of the present relatively confused state of affairs. In other words, one of the keys to the prevention of fears and anxiety is to be found in propaganda and education.

A Lesson for All

During the Spanish Civil War the incidence of anxiety and similar mental diseases was extremely low. Dr. W. Meyer Gross explains this as follows: "The psychological background of a civil war in which everyone practically takes sides is quite unlike that of a modern mass war between nations in which the individual is less personally involved and perhaps more ready to escape into a nervous illness."

Here a major lesson must be drawn. Everyone should become personally involved in the present war. Everyone must participate in the daily life of the country. Everyone must take sides. Those who stand aside from life—the fence-sitters, the indolent, the idle, the disinterested, the cynical and the unthinking, are certain to form the legions which will fill mental clinics, hinder war production, engender panic and make more difficult the building of a better world. On the other hand, those who almost fanatically take sides for, or for that matter against, the war, will find their very ebullience and vehemence forming a shelter for them against shock. They will make the best, the most constructive citizens in time of war.

At the same time everyone should pursue his occupation and must be made to feel that he owes the community the duty of honest and constructive, but not servile, labor. Should this deep feeling of obligation and responsibility be substituted by force, then the gates for the penetration of neuroses will be flung wide open. Here we find the Achilles' heel of Nazism, which in relying upon force fails to take into consideration human nature, which must, under such conditions, crack and rebel sooner or later.

Despite the difficulties which this will imply, in time of war both government and employers must attempt to adjust jobs to the psychological make-up of the employees. Often a dull, uninteresting job becomes a contributory cause to the

development of a nervous disease. Needless to say no position which is poorly paid will be found either interesting or satisfactory by the worker.

Soul and Stomach

Of great importance in the maintenance of the spiritual stamina of the people, is diet. "The newer knowledge of nutrition was not available to military authorities in the war of 1914-1918," writes Sir John Orr, "and there were several striking instances of the effect of food on the fighting efficiency of the troops.... The troops who capitulated at Kut were suffering from beriberi due to a deficiency of vitamin B 1. An outstanding characteristic of this form of malnutrition is nervous debility and lethargy. There is a saying in the East which expresses the progressive psychological deterioration of those suffering from this dietary deficiency: 'It is better to walk than to run; it is better to stand than to walk; it is better to lie than to stand; it is better to sleep than to wake; it is better to die than to live.' People suffering from even a minor degree of deficiency of vitamin B 1 in their diet have no stomach for fight."

Vitamin B 1 is known as the nerve vitamin. We have a plentiful supply of it in Canada—in wheat germ, brown bread, whole grain cereals, yeast, egg yolk, milk, liver, kidneys, fruit and most vegetables. In Britain, bread is now being vitaminized to give the population a greater amount of this element so essential for proper resistance to the Nazis. Phosphorus too, is necessary for healthy nerves and can be obtained from eggs, red meat, fish, potatoes, and other foods.

Games Important

An important and frequently overlooked measure for strengthening the nervous system is exercise. The writer recalls the story describing a dramatic baseball game played by Canadian members of the International Brigade in Spain, just half a mile behind front line trenches. Officers remarked that games tended to improve morale and said that afterwards, soldiers were usually at their best.

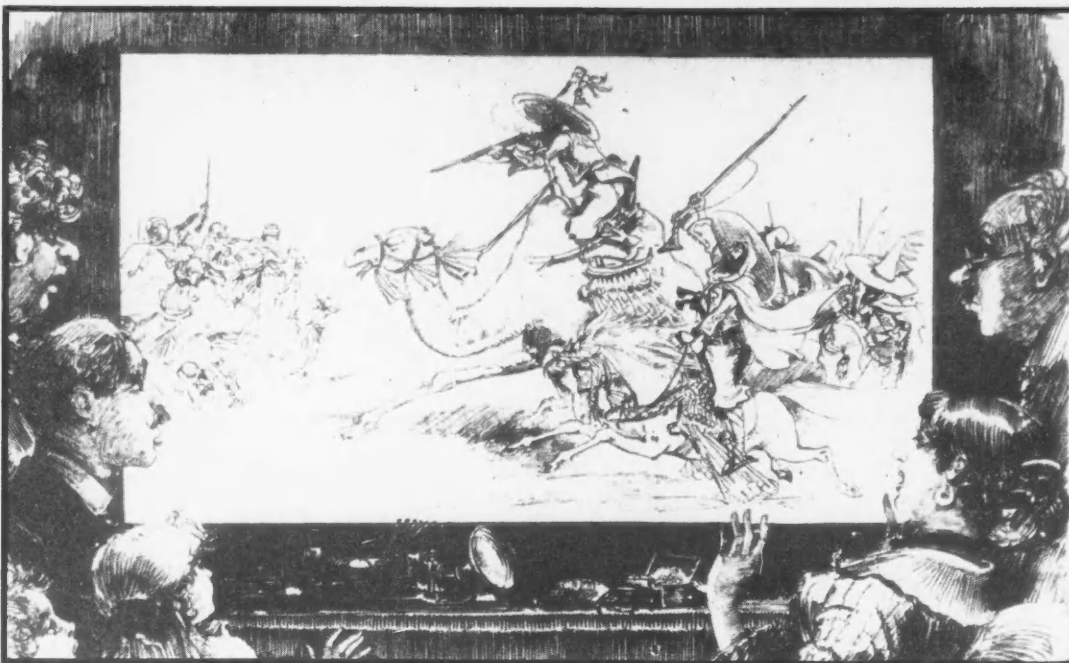
The war of nerves is largely directed against the ordinary, run-of-the-mill individual. A famous psychologist recently remarked that wherever there is a gas mask, there is cause for anxiety. While we still need no gas masks here, we should use the time available to prepare our nerves for events of the future. If we do this we shall be better able to withstand any emergency. In any case, should food deficiency, bombs, flight, not come to pass on our side of the Big Ditch, we shall have developed the basis for a nation where nerve disorders will have become the exception.



The watcher on the cliffs. No sign of nerves or irresolution here.



The well-equipped war correspondent sees a battle.



News in the home—brought by the Telephonoscope.



This was Robida's prediction of the fire-alarm box.



In his vision of the future Robida saw a world with television, news broadcast to diners direct from newspaper offices, and female lawyers so eloquent as to disrupt the court.

Auguste Robida — Caricaturist and Prophet

DURING the 19th century there were many solemn predictions made as to what the world would be like in the future, but few prophets were more successful than the French caricaturist, Robida, who advanced his vision of things to come as a joke.

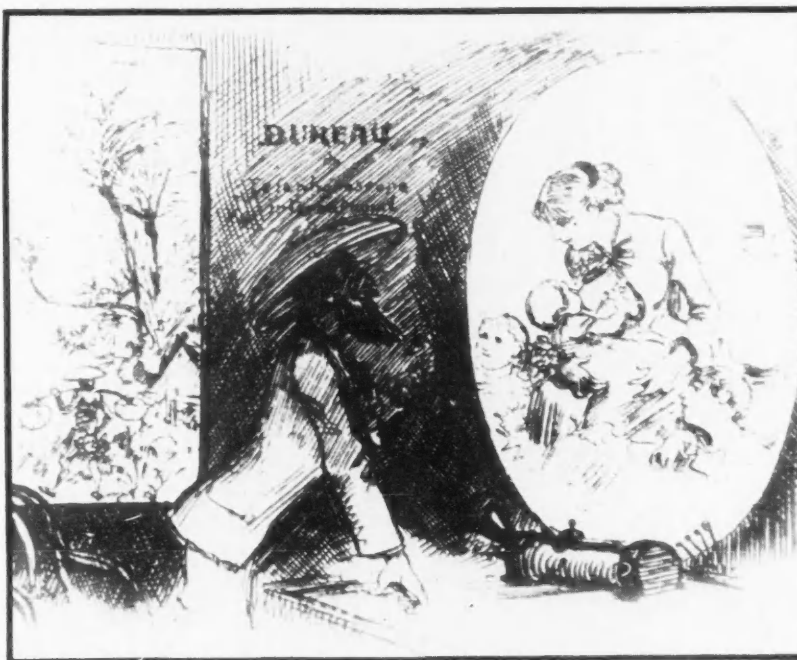
As a young man Auguste Robida had seen the Franco-Prussian War, and he was deeply impressed by the extent to which, even in those days, the Germans had substituted machines for men. A few years later he was, like the rest of Europe, amazed by the flood of inventions which appeared from America. The telephone and the phonograph in particular fired his imagination. He saw the beginning of the struggle for Women's Rights, and of the demand that women should be permitted to make careers in the learned professions. And so, in 1883, Robida made hundreds of sketches of the world to come and these were received by the Parisian public as excellent jokes.

One of Robida's favorite ideas was his "Telephonoscope", an instrument which would enable its users to hear and see things that were happening thousands of miles away. It was, indeed, a more perfect type of television than any we have as yet. In the picture at the upper left-hand corner of this page we see a war correspondent on the field of battle, speaking into a microphone, while the small, mirror-like object fastened to his breast transmits the scene he describes to his audience. On the right-hand side of the page a family of amazed burghers are watching a cavalry charge in some future Algerian campaign. Colonials who were forced to leave their families at home, Robida thought, would be able to drop in on their homes from time to time, in order to see how much they were missed.

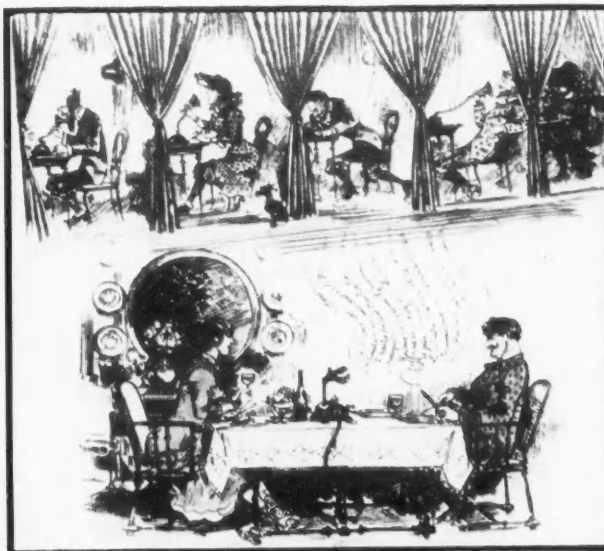
Plays and entertainments might also be transmitted by the Telephonoscope, and the Stage-Door Johnny of the future could bring the object of his admiration even into his drawing room. Admirers of Robida's contemporary, Jules Verne, will remember that he exploited this idea in one of his novels. News would no longer be printed, but simply spoken into a transmitting machine by editors, and so brought direct to the dining-table. Of course, women would be everywhere, doing everything. They would engage in "indelicate" professions, such as that of medicine. Their forensic eloquence would drown the courts in tears. Women, it was plain, would rule the roast in the world of the future. So far, this is the only one of Robida's predictions which has not been realized, but there is no completely valid reason for assuming that it may not be so, almost any day now.



This lady doctor is so indelicate as to feel her patient's pulse.



A Colonial sees his home by Telephonoscope—and receives a shock.



Britain Frustrates Axis Plot To Seize Iraq

BY RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

IRAQ is the second stop on Hitler's *Drang nach Osten* Railway. The first is the Dardanelles; the third, Suez; the fourth, Iran.

This in itself is reason enough for the landing of strong Imperial forces at Basra on April 19, shortly following the Bagdad coup d'état in which the pro-British cabinet of General Taha al Hashimi was overthrown and the reins of power seized by former Premier Rashid Ali Beg Gailani who is well known for his pro-Fascist leanings.

The Bagdad coup would have been sufficiently alarming at any time. Coming during the weeks of serious reverses in Libya and the Balkans it created a direct threat to the whole British position in the Near East. For Iraq is the eastern key to the Arab states bordering on the Red Sea as well as to Turkey. It is the source of oil supplies of the British Mediterranean Fleet and the Allied merchant vessels in the region of the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean. It is the likely corridor for an Axis advance from the west toward Iran and India.

Oil and Strategy

A state of 2,800,000 inhabitants with an area of 116,000 square miles, just under that of the British Isles, Iraq lives mostly on oil, some 4,000,000 tons of which are pumped yearly from the Mosul oilfields through a Y-shaped pipeline to Haifa, Palestine and to French Syria. The latter extension is now closed. The oil travels some 1,150 miles through desert and mountain waste. The oil properties are owned by the Iraq Petroleum Co., Ltd., of whose stock the Royal Dutch Shell, the Anglo-Iranian Co., a French group and an American consortium each hold 23% per cent and the enterprising Armenian, C. S. Gulbenkian, owns five per cent.

Important as is the position of Iraq as a petroleum producer, it is even more so strategically. Iraq flanks Turkey on a comparatively undefended frontier. It neighbors French Syria which is probably controlled by a pro-Fascist, in any case anti-British, administration. It is close to the Suez Canal and possesses egress to the Persian Gulf. Finally Iraq is located only 150 miles from the Soviet border and only 300 miles from the crucially important Baku-Batum pipeline through which Russian export oil flows to begin the journey to Germany and other countries.

All this explains why so many countries became vitally interested in the recent Bagdad events.

The Axis path to the oil wells of Mosul has been barred. This is the significance of the landing of strong Imperial forces at Basra, Iraq. However Axis agents are attempting to stir up the Near East by seizing leadership of the Arab nationalist movement.

So long as Turkey remains friendly and Britain holds Suez, these efforts are doomed to failure.

The exact nature of the coup is beclouded by censorship and is further confused by contradictory reports from Axis and neutral capitals.

It is known that it was a relatively simple affair. Taking advantage of the absence of the Regent, Emir Abdul Illan, who rules in the name of his five-year-old nephew, King Feisal II, former premier Gailani jointly with leaders of the army forced General Taha al Hashimi to resign. The Regent thereupon fled to Basra, where under protection of the British he attempted a counter-coup that failed. He was rescued by a Royal Air Force plane. With the constitutionality of the new regime in question, Gailani did not even attempt to obtain the legal cabinet of ten ministers but seems to have settled on having only six. Sherif Sharaf was appointed new Regent.

Immediately upon taking power Gailani issued a statement outlining the aims of the new government. He would try, he said, to keep Iraq out of the war; fulfil its international obligations, including the terms of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty; attempt to consolidate relations with neighboring Arab states.

The professed intention to honor the Anglo-Iraq Treaty confused the issue still further. Paragraph IV of this Treaty provides: "In event of imminent menace of war the parties will concert their necessary measures for defense . . . and the King of Iraq will furnish to his Britannic Majesty on Iraq territory all facilities and assistance."

Not So Simple

It was to make certain that this provision is carried out that the landing of British troops was effected. It is significant that Indian troops, most of them Moslems, comprised the expedition.

On the basis of newspaper reports it is quite easy to oversimplify the situation. One could easily decide that the whole affair was completely engineered by Axis agents. This, however, does not seem to have been entirely the case.

Iraq has always been known for its flaming Arab nationalism. Because of this it has become the haven for exiles from Palestine and other states who had been expelled, or who escaped due to their nationalist anti-British and anti-French activities. The leader of the whole Pan-Islam movement, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Hussein, who escaped internment in Palestine, resides in Bagdad from where he directs his followers. Contrary to the prevalent impression, anti-British sentiments on the part of the separatist Arab leaders have not visibly decreased since the beginning of the war. So long as the Italians were being beaten in Libya and Albania and so long as there remained the possibility of an anti-Axis block in the Balkans which would include Turkey, they kept relatively quiet. No sooner did reverses set in to the British than Arab nationalists began to resume their activity with the obvious resolve to strike while the iron was hot.

The Summer Revolt

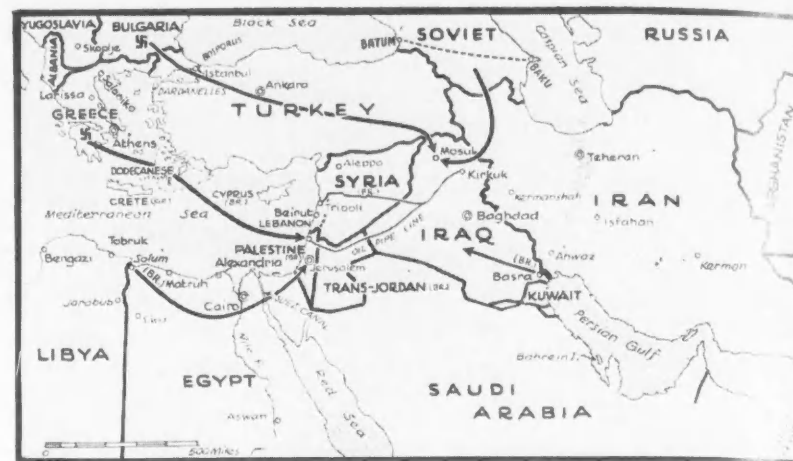
The key agitational issue is still Palestine, where, the Arabs maintain, Jews continue to receive preferential and discriminatory treatment. The Jews, on the other hand, complain that the British are discriminating in favor of the Arabs. Linked with this, and influencing far greater numbers is the genuine mass demand both for complete freedom from British and French rule and for a Pan-Arabic state, almost a super-state, extending from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Indian Ocean. To these cardinal issues there are added other grievances against both the British and the French.

It will be remembered that during the summer of 1920, the Iraqis rose in revolt against the British. The disturbances lasted from July to October and were not put down until 400 British and 4,000 Arabs were killed and 1,800 British and thousands of Arabs wounded. Damage done to property was extensive. The campaign cost Britain \$200,000,000. The revolt was set in flame due to the arbitrary regime of Sir Arnold Wilson, a competent but unyielding British administrator, who suppressed all agitation for Iraqi self-government by wholesale arrests and deportations. Anti-French revolts in Syria recurred constantly and were even more violent.

Successful Propaganda

In 1932, when the British mandate over it terminated, Iraq became an independent state. An Anglo-Iraqi treaty of alliance was signed with King Feisal which was fully observed during his reign. Following his death, Iraq affairs entered into comparative chaos and the struggle between pro- and anti-British elements became very acute.

The able propagandists of the Axis from the very first recognized the importance of an Arab irridentist movement for the furtherance of their own aims. At Bari, Italy, a special radio station was established continually broadcasting anti-British appeals in Arabic. Mussolini set himself up as "defender of the faith." In "Inside Asia," John Gunther quotes Il Duce as saying in Libya on the occasion of receiving the "Sword of Islam" in March 1937: "Fascist Italy means to ensure to the Moslem population of Libya, peace, justice, well-being, and respect to the laws of the Prophet and wishes besides to show her sympathy to Islam and to the Moslems of the whole world. Very soon, Rome, with her laws, will show



Iraq and surrounding district showing possible British and Axis moves.

you how much she interests herself in your developing destiny."

This type of propaganda obtained considerable support among certain influential circles in Iraq and in other Arab countries. Many Arabs began to believe that the Axis would help them achieve independence. Numerous leaders of the Moslem faith were won over by the then vociferous Nazi and Fascist opposition to the Soviet Union. When war broke out, thanks especially to the work of the German Ambassador, Dr. Grobba, a large section of the Iraq press, including the influential newspaper *Al-Ahram al-Arabi*, and the Bagdad radio, were rabidly anti-British. The situation did not improve even after the breach of diplomatic relations with Berlin, effected under British pressure, when Dr. Grobba was recalled. Relations with Italy were not severed, neither in September 1939 nor after Italy's entrance into the war, and the Italian embassy in Bagdad is open to this day.

Nor was Axis activity which was based upon surreptitious attachment of Nazi and Fascist aims to genuine pan-Arabic movements limited to Iraq. It was just as evident in Iran, Syria, Palestine, Trans-jordan and Saudi-Arabia. The ability of Nazi agents to influence these popular movements should surprise no one, since we ourselves, as represented by Lawrence of Arabia, did exactly the same thing during the World War. Incidentally events show that Lawrence's fine hand and Machiavellian genius are sorely lacking in the present situation.

The immediate future of Iraq is uncertain. An official British communiqué states that the attitude of the new Iraq Government has "made a favorable impression in London and leads to hope that more normal relations between the two countries may soon be established." The recognition of the Gailani regime is reportedly mooted. It would seem as if London is willing to let bygones be bygones if the new regime wants to play the game the British way.

Russian Intervention?

Indeed the Gailani cabinet can do little else but "welcome" British troops whose arrival can not be interpreted as an invasion since it is fully in line with the abovementioned paragraph IV of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty. "Cooperation" is in order.

Nevertheless we should keep in mind that new developments are certain to occur should the Germans penetrate to Suez, or into Syria or Turkey.

Then Iraq will become an active field of battle. Then not only will Britain be involved but the Russian Bear may also become interested in keeping the Axis from the Caucasian border. This may explain in part dispatches from Teheran via Vichy and Tokyo (a highly irregular and untrustworthy grapevine) that the Russians are attempting to persuade Persia to grant them the right to establish airbases and fortifications south of the border close to the Iran and Turkish frontiers.

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Ottawa Background of Wartime Labor Unrest

OVERLAPPING government jurisdiction has been a recurring headache in this Dominion of ours. Usually it has been between provincial and federal governments, between provincial and municipal authority. It has now broken out within the solid ranks of the judiciously and geographically handpicked cabinet of Mr. King.

In Canada, as in every other nation on earth, we have always with us the natural conflict of viewpoint between employer and employee. In Britain this division has been openly recognized on both economic and political fronts. Recognized, it has then been put to work in defence of democracy. In the U.S., while political groupings do not follow the classic pattern of Britain, the dual control over the war effort of Knudsen and Hillman symbolizes a similar recognition. In Canada, Mr. King has tried to have his cake and eat it. While, in the open, he refuses to admit the conflict exists, he is yet quite willing to utilize the war emergency as an excuse for incorporating both groups into his Liberal machine.

Herdsmen for Capital

Mr. Howe has been selected as herdsman for capital. An engineer and executive, he has powerful connections, among the manufacturers of the Dominion. Already he has virtually incorporated the Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce into the Liberal civil service. To an amazing degree he has duplicated the exact industrial mobilization technique used by the Chamberlain government in Britain. Realizing that "planning" is necessary now that the public is the nation's biggest buyer, but realizing that that same "planning" is essentially abhorrent to capital, Mr. Howe has attempted to solve the problem by having business regiment itself.

BY C. ROSS MacEWAN

In view of the recent alarming growth of labor unrest in Canada, this article analyzing the labor set-up at Ottawa is especially pertinent.

Mr. King's choice of Norman McLarty as wartime "herdsman" for labor has been less effective than that of Clarence Howe as herdsman for capital, says this writer. And Mr. King did not help matters with his "Statement of Principles Governing Employer-Employee Relations" (lacking any enforcement machinery), which labor organizers proceeded to view as a new Bill of Rights.

Mr. King will either have to back up his "Statement of Principles" with enabling legislation or renounce it, and either way he seems to be in trouble.

Mr. King was also faced with the problem of Labor. After all, the American and British examples are constantly before the unionists of Canada. There is the highly vocal C.C.F. group in the House who are more than eager to point out any government bias against Labor. From the beginning of the war the union congresses have been demanding an equal say with capital in the direction of the war effort as the price for compliance with essential wartime restrictions upon their liberties. While Mr. King was naturally not prepared to go as far as Britain and the U.S.A. in this regard, he was not unwilling to take any advantage of this desire to serve. The hundreds of thousands of organized workers in the Dominion could not possibly be left outside the orbit of the Lib-

eral machine when they were virtually demanding admittance.

Mr. King's choice as herdsman for Labor has, unfortunately, not been so effective. A well-to-do corporation counsel can hardly inspire a feeling of mutual understanding in the breast of a group of coal miners, steel workers or railway employees, even if that same appointment does give the Ontario Liberals a man in the cabinet. At least one prominent Canadian union leader is still recovering from the shock of this lack of understanding in practice. After waiting for over a month for a government Conciliation Board to be appointed in an important shell plant, all the time pleading with his grumbling plant membership not to go on strike since the government wanted uninterrupted production, he finally sent an irate telegram to the Minister demanding some action. He received word back indirectly that Mr. McLarty was quite hurt and felt that the union leader "had not improved his case" by sending such a telegram.

If the herdsman is none too competent, the corral has been equally unsubstantial. Using the Churchill-Labor upthrust in Britain as his cue, Mr. King announced the formation of the National Labor Supply Council. This, he claimed, would bring organized Labor into the war effort in an authoritative capacity. On top of this move, all done up in the ribbons of an Order-in-Council, he then issued a "Statement of Principles Governing Employer-Employee Relations During Wartime," which gave Labor the assurance that almost every point it had asked for in the past decade was now "Government Policy." Having thus retained the cake, he then proceeded to eat heartily by filling up the National Labor Supply Council with an equal and offsetting number of employer representatives and by conveniently leaving out any enforcement machinery behind his "Statement of Principles."

Two Views of Labor

Very unreasonably, Labor took Mr. King's "Statement" at face value. Into the war plants rushed the union organizers, proudly waving their new "Bill of Rights" in the faces of the workers. As a result of the new hope and the natural shortage of labor created by the war effort, we now find unions growing more rapidly than at any time since, perhaps, 1937, when the C.I.O. fever threatened to spill northward across the international boundary.

The employers, faced with all this strange talk about "rights" on the part of previously complacent employees, took the first train to Ottawa. There it was naturally a relief to find in Mr. Howe's Munitions and Supply Department solid substantial fellow-executives who realized that labor was an important item in production costs, something which had to be looked after by the employer, not agitated by outsiders.

In view of the above it is not surprising that Mr. Howe has appointed a Labor Relations Officer, by name Mr. Howard Chase. Nor is it surprising that, when a union applies to Mr. McLarty's Department for a Board of Conciliation or some other strike-preventer which will force adherence to the "Statement of Principles," the employer always insists upon Mr. Howe's Mr. Chase coming down to give him some pointers.

Mr. Howe, of course, sends along Mr. Chase who has no authority and knows it. Mr. McLarty's Department, knowing all along that Mr. Chase will get nowhere, then sends along one of its men who, while he has just about as little authority, is at least preferred to Mr. Chase by the union. Both government men grow very remote whenever the other is mentioned.

A more recent development is even more glaring. Labor has long been frowning at the long roster of what it terms "anti-labor" executives who now draw daily expenses in Mr. Howe's Department. It is not difficult to imagine Labor's reaction

when, the other day, Mr. Howe announced that the Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce had been authorized by his Department to proceed with a survey designed to fully "mobilize" all production essentials. Among the production essentials listed was "labor supply," the mobilization of which Labor fondly believes is the duty of the National Labor Supply Council appointed by Mr. McLarty. Where all this will end, no one can

tell. Mr. King is known for his ability to get out of tight spots. But sooner or later the decision will have to come. Mr. King will either have to back up his "Statement of Principles" with enabling legislation or renounce it. If he backs it up he will alienate the sympathies of many of his carefully courted employer supporters. If he repudiates it, Labor will withdraw all support from his government and take off the gloves of conciliation within industry.

How much do you know about DIABETES?



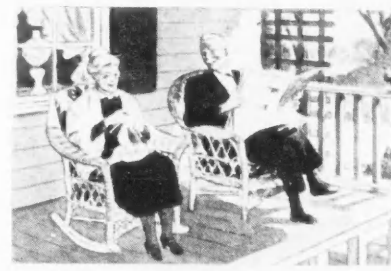
1. Q. What is diabetes?

A. It is a disease of the pancreas, a large gland behind the stomach; in diabetes this gland fails to produce enough of a substance called insulin to permit the body adequately to use or store sugar.



2. Q. Can anybody have diabetes?

A. Yes. People of all ages, sexes, and conditions. But . . . the people it strikes are usually overweight and between the ages of 40 and 60. Also, it occurs most frequently among those who do not lead active lives. A tendency to develop diabetes seems to run in certain families. And the disease is more common among women than among men.



3. Q. Do diabetics live as long as other people?

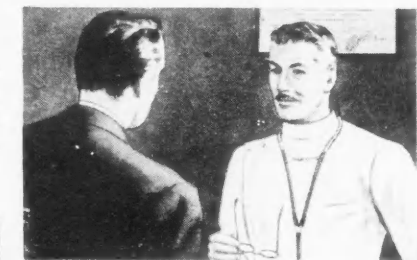
A. That depends largely on the patient. Diabetes ranks 8th among causes of death. There is no known method of actually curing the disease. But . . . the diabetic whose disease is discovered early, who promptly puts himself under and stays under his physician's guidance, and who masters the details of his treatment, stands a good chance of living as long as he could reasonably expect to live without diabetes.



4. Q. Is there any way to guard against diabetes?

A. Yes. The simplest and most effective

guard for adults is to keep below average weight. Another important precaution is to have periodic, at least annual, physical examinations with urinalysis. If possible diabetes is indicated, a blood sugar test will aid discovery before other symptoms appear, and effective control of the disease can be begun.



5. Q. What are the symptoms of diabetes?

A. The commonest symptoms, which call for immediate medical attention, are: excessive thirst; excessive appetite; unaccountable loss of weight following excessive weight; constant unaccountable weariness and irritability; in older people, boils and carbuncles.



6. Q. When diabetes is discovered, how is it controlled?

A. By proper diet, insulin, and exercise each of these factors being adjusted by the doctor to the individual patient's needs.

7. Q. How can I find out more about diabetes?

A. By asking your doctor. Metropolitan's practical, free booklet, "Diabetes," which contains much helpful information, will be sent upon request. Address Booklet Dept. 5-T-41, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.



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THE HITLER WAR

Next Moves in the Mediterranean

MUSSOLINI'S *Popolo d'Italia*, in an article last January 19 titled according to the manner of writing in totalitarian states, "The Great British Plan for 1941," but in reality intended to hint in that hour of bitter defeat for Italy at a "Great Axis Plan for 1941," predicted that Britain had just 70 days more before a mighty counter-stroke hit her in the Mediterranean. That works out to April 1. Thus did the Italian press, which consistently gives away more than the German, reveal months ago the exact date of the German Spring Offensive.

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

It was on April 1 that the Germans advanced from El Agheila towards Benghazi. The coup in Iraq, pretty obviously a part of this Spring drive, came April 3, the day we evacuated Benghazi. The campaign in the Balkans was launched April 6, and it seems a fair assumption that it might have been started a week earlier but for the necessity to rearrange the German forces to take care of Yugoslavia. I review these dates to see whether they mightn't give some inkling of the

German time-table, the tempo at which the campaign was intended to move, and how it is working out in practice. I think that we may have already doubled the time limit set by the enemy for the first stage, caused him much heavier losses than he expected, and escaped ourselves more lightly than intended. While that still leaves us defeated in Greece and Cyrenaica, it at least holds out hope that we may be able to delay German operations in the Mediterranean area through price-less weeks and months while American reinforcements make the British Isles and the Atlantic secure.

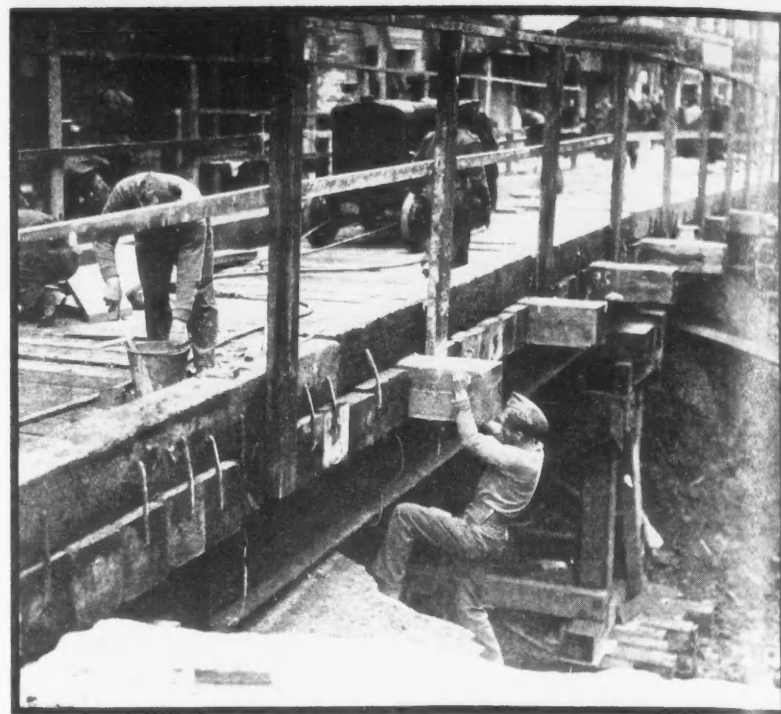
This is the way the Mediterranean, which we so recently swept of the Italian power, is shaping up for us now that the full German might has apparently been turned that way in search of the sinews for a long war: as something of a rear-guard action. We shall hold out as long as we can. We will stay on in the Eastern Mediterranean after we have been forced to evacuate the Western. But to judge from all recent utterances in London, and particularly Mr. Churchill's latest speech, we will not divert such strength to the Mediterranean as to weaken us in the decisive theatres of the British Isles and the Atlantic, but if we have to make the choice, will rather draw out our Mediterranean forces to strengthen these other theatres.

Germany's Difficulties

Oddly enough, it is about the most evident German threat to our Mediterranean power, the thrust from Libya against the main Fleet base at Alexandria and the Suez Canal, that the British authorities feel easiest. Mr. Churchill, after admitting that our generals had underestimated both the strength and speed of the German advance, must have seriously considered whether he was repeating the same mistake before he declared that he would not want to exchange Wavell's task for Hitler's in North Africa. British leaders still firmly believe, as this column always has, that with the length of sea, air and land communications involved, British amphibian power ought to be able to fight the Germans to advantage in the Western Desert and to a lesser extent in Cyrenaica.

It is still not clear whether the German drive of four weeks ago was intended to reach Alexandria in one bound and bring the whole British strategic edifice in the Eastern Mediterranean tumbling down at the same time as our force in Greece was being annihilated. If the German General Staff did count on this they were very optimistic, and what is much more important, badly miscalculated the resistance of the light British forces involved, and the physical endurance of their own men, who are reported to have been quite exhausted by the time they reached the Egyptian border. Now the endurance of their men is a thing which one would expect the German Command to estimate very accurately, so that all in all, and in spite of their reluctance to allow a Blitzkrieg to be halted in mid-course, I think they may have counted on the necessity of a pause to rest the men, repair the machines and bring up fresh supplies and reinforcements through Benghazi. The activity of the Navy and the RAF, the bombing and shelling of Tripoli and Benghazi, and the frequent mention of German troop transport planes are proof enough that intensive preparations for a new and stronger drive have been going forward. The seizure of a bridgehead inside Egypt, at Sollum, at the beginning of the week, looked like the beginning of this second phase.

But what about Tobruk? Will the Germans, who continually take



Royal Engineers are seen here building a bridge across one of the largest bomb craters in London, in order that traffic may continue.

risks which we would never take, ignore it and gamble on snatching the main prize at Alexandria? Or do they feel so sure of reaching Alexandria in another bound, and will they not prefer to stop and remove this threat to their communications? From the fact that we have reinforced Tobruk instead of evacuating it, and Mr. Churchill's reference to this fortress as "strongly held" it looks as though it is going to continue to play an important part in our strategy, and represents an unexpected turn of events for the Germans. If, as it appears, all of our infantry in Cyrenaica which escaped the Germans took refuge here, together with the remnants of the armored brigade which was "worsted and largely destroyed" by the Germans, then there ought to be in Tobruk about 10,000 men, with their artillery and some dozens of

tanks, plus whatever reinforcements have since been sent in. Judging from Axis communiques our shipping continues to move in and out of the harbor, and the RAF to maintain an active fighter defence from the small aerodrome within the inner ring of fortifications.

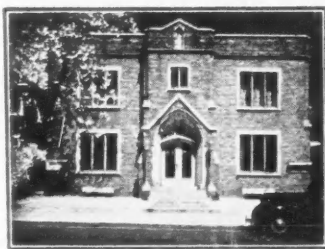
One of the most encouraging aspects of the whole Libyan situation is the unrelenting efforts of the RAF to hinder the establishment of a powerful air force in this region. Wavell, for his part, still has the bulk of the armored forces which he used in the Cyrenaican campaign, and which Mr. Churchill said were sent back presumably to Egypt—for overhaul, as well as those which he has rescued from Greece and others which he has transferred from East Africa; and he and his men have the great ad-

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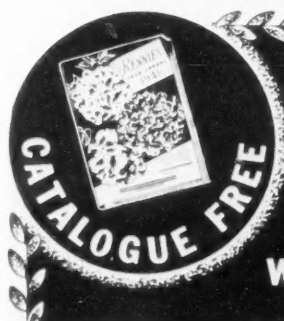
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vantage over the newly-arrived Germans of knowing the terrain intimately and being accustomed to the climate. Supporting Wavell off-shore is the Navy, with Admiral Cunningham displaying the true "Nelson touch" in such bold ventures as the recent pouring of a thousand tons of shells into the main enemy base of Tripoli.

In French North Africa

It is just because our chances of handling a German-Italian threat from Libya are so favorable, that we may be sure Hitler will seek in every way to reduce our advantages and develop a threat against Suez from another quarter. From his intense diplomatic activity in France and Spain we must expect the early acquisition by Germany of bases in French North Africa, possibly with the use of Darlan's Navy for their defence, and the setting up of heavy artillery on either side of the Straits of Gibraltar. In this case we would probably at once shift the Western Mediterranean squadron from its Gibraltar station to duty in the Atlantic, where it would be very useful. This squadron appears to have consisted throughout most of the war of the *Hood*, our greatest and one of our fastest ships of the line, the *Repulse*, an only slightly less strong and speedy battle-cruiser, and the aircraft-carrier *Ark Royal*, with one of the *Queen Elizabeth* battleships added occasionally, and attendant cruisers and destroyers.

If the Navy were driven away from Gibraltar because the anchorage came under German fire; the garrison of the Rock would fight on for months I imagine it would look hard at Madeira and the Azores. Hitler in Spain would hardly leave Portugal, Britain's oldest if not very enthusiastic ally, untouched. A recent dispatch from Lisbon says that it is an open secret that the Portuguese Government plans in such a case to move to the Azores, whither it has already sent troop reinforcements. It is possible that M. Salazar would invite the support of the Royal Navy. If not we would have to invite ourselves, as we couldn't stand by and allow the Germans in the Azores. From Mr. Roosevelt's explicit mention of the Azores in his New Year's fire-side talk, I imagine we would have Washington's full support in any measures which we found it necessary to take here. If we went into the Azores, we might also go into the Portuguese Cape Verde Islands, off Dakar, and valuable as a counter-balance that base should the Germans begin to use it, as is all too likely.

Munitions from India

What effect would loss of the Western Mediterranean have on our operations in the Eastern basin? We have at various times sent emergency convoys through on this short route from Britain, but on the last published occasion the venture proved much too expensive, with the loss of the cruiser *Southampton* and a destroyer, and severe damage to the new carrier *Illustrious*. Most supplies and practically all of the troops sent out from Britain to the Middle East have, however, taken the longer route around Africa ever since Italy's entry into the war. The shipping which this long supply route ties up may enter into the German calculations and would prove too heavy a burden to support a large campaign in the Middle East, were not an increasing proportion of the munitions for that front now supplied from the other side of Suez, notably from India. A striking example of this was provided by the recent landing in Iraq of an Imperial force entirely equipped, with rifles and machine-guns, field artillery and tanks, by the Indian armament industry (though the motors for the tanks have to come from Britain or America). South Africa, too, has a growing war industry.

Thus it seems to be within our power to meet the German attack from Libya, and the real question concerning this front is whether it pays to divert so much shipping and war material from the decisive Battles of Britain and the Atlantic.

Nor does the new uncertainty about our position arise from the threat of the closing of the Western Mediterranean. It is the danger from the other side of Suez, the danger of a German drive through Turkey, or on a lesser scale, a drive by air-borne troops from Syria, using French equipment; but even more it is the danger of the disintegration of this whole region from Turkey to Iran.

No one can say now whether Turkey will continue to defy Germany, after watching her small friends of the Balkan Entente slaughtered on her front door-step. I still think that the Turks would fight if they were attacked, but I would rather see their armies on the right side of the Straits, instead of massed behind the Chatalya Lines before Istanbul and standing across the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula. They have a good-looking defensive proposition, reminiscent of the Mannerheim position in Finland, but who believes they could hold it forever against the Ger-

man battering ram, and how could they retire across the Bosphorus and Dardanelles under an almost unopposed German air onslaught? Will the Turks, if they fight, make the same mistake as all the small powers have made, of trying to defend too much of their country? Well back in rugged Anatolia, and particularly behind the barrier of the Taurus range they might check the Germans, and here we could aid them effectively with our sea-power, now barred from Smyrna and the Dardanelles.

But in preparation for any common stand with Turkey we would have to deal promptly with Syria, as we have with Iraq. We should in any case deal with Syria before the German infiltration, now believed to be proceeding steadily through non-belligerent Turkey and by air transport from the Dodecanese, goes any further. But the Germans will try to keep us too busy to spare the force to do so.



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Free Advice - - Part III

BY POLITICUS

THERE are other purposes for an Opposition than merely providing a vehicle for getting into office. To shove someone else aside and get a new set of noses into the trough is not the function of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. The Opposition's job is to provide the check, the review, the suggestion, the alternative proposal that is absolutely essential for the carrying on of the democratic political system.

What is true in peace is even more evident in war. The Opposition and the Government are agreed on the full-out prosecution of the war. The functions of those who sit on the left of the Speaker are almost as big, and just as important, as those of the people who sit on his right. The Opposition, in agreement with the Government on main policy, must see that there is no faltering. The Opposition must advise. It must carefully scrutinize what the Government does. It must insist there is nothing done or left undone that will interfere with the fullest possible participation of Canada in defeating what Fiorello La Guardia on St. George's Day called the "dragon with a moustache." It must simply be the goad, the assistant, the conscience of those in office.

The Conservative Opposition must make up its mind that it will not be in office for the longest time,

if ever. It must hew to a line of principle that is plain: is it doing all the work of a Loyal Opposition? No other consideration must govern. One of the major troubles with the Conservative party in the last several years has been that there have been too many old men in control who have been willing to do anything, forget any or all principles of their party, to get into office. They have been in too great a hurry for spoils, instead of doing a thorough piece of work and benefiting by it indirectly.

Since our system cannot work without an Opposition there are some things an Opposition must do. Being "riding-minded" is not enough. That has been the plague of the Opposition as it is of the Government. Some politicians continually forget that if this war is not won there will most certainly not be either a Liberal party or a Conservative party. And since this piece of free advice is dealing with the Opposition it must be said that it has failed, and failed miserably, in doing its job.

A Big Job to be Done

For those who still think there should be no Opposition party during the war even if, as the case is in Canada, on broad policy the Opposition is in agreement with the Government, there are plenty of



Rt. Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King.

—Photo by Karsb, Ottawa.

authorities who say otherwise. For those who simply are anxious to climb under the barn or find an easy way into office there is no answer except one: go home and let someone else take your place who is not lazy, who is not office hungry, who knows that this is no time for ward politics.

Viscount Bryce is an acknowledged authority on Government. In his "Modern Democracies," Volume 1, the chapter on Party, page 121, here is what he says: "An organized party with recognized leaders has a character to lose or to gain; and this applies to an Opposition as well as to a Ministerial party, for every minority hopes to be some day a majority. In Great Britain during the war of 1914-19 party warfare was suspended, and two successive Coalition Ministries formed, so that for a time there was no regular Opposition to keep the Ministry up to the mark, inasmuch as those party chiefs who stood outside were unwilling to be charged with embarrassing their former opponents. The result was that a number of members, who, like the Athenian orators, were not sufficiently important to feel the burden of responsibility, carried on, each for himself, a sort of guerilla warfare, which had not force enough to impose an effective check on ministerial errors. An administration formed by a coalition of parties is usually weak, not merely because the combination is unstable, but because men whose professed principles differ are likely to be entangled in inconsistencies or driven to unsatisfactory compromises. So a well-compacted party in Opposition which stands on its own feet, having had power before and hoping to have power again, is steadied by the fact that it has a character to lose. Inspiring confidence because it is known to be responsible, it can follow a definite policy and expect a loyal obedience."

Party's Responsibilities

Or if Bryce doesn't satisfy, there is Ramsay Muir, in "How Britain is Governed," Chapter 4, "Political Parties And The 'Party System,'" section 1, "The Necessity of Parties," page 116, includes the following: "There are people who assert that party is an evil, and that things would go much better if there were no parties; they usually mean no more than that things would go much better if everybody agreed with them. It is both natural and inevitable that when great questions have to be decided by large bodies of men, those who think alike should act together, and subordinate their minor differences in order to co-operate effectively in support of the big things on which they agree. On no other terms can business be done in large bodies."

If the Government fails to effectively carry out a policy which will help win the war the Opposition must insist that it is carried out to its last detail. If the Government does not introduce measures which are essential to the winning of the war the Opposition must cry out for them until the Government does. And the burden for failure to do

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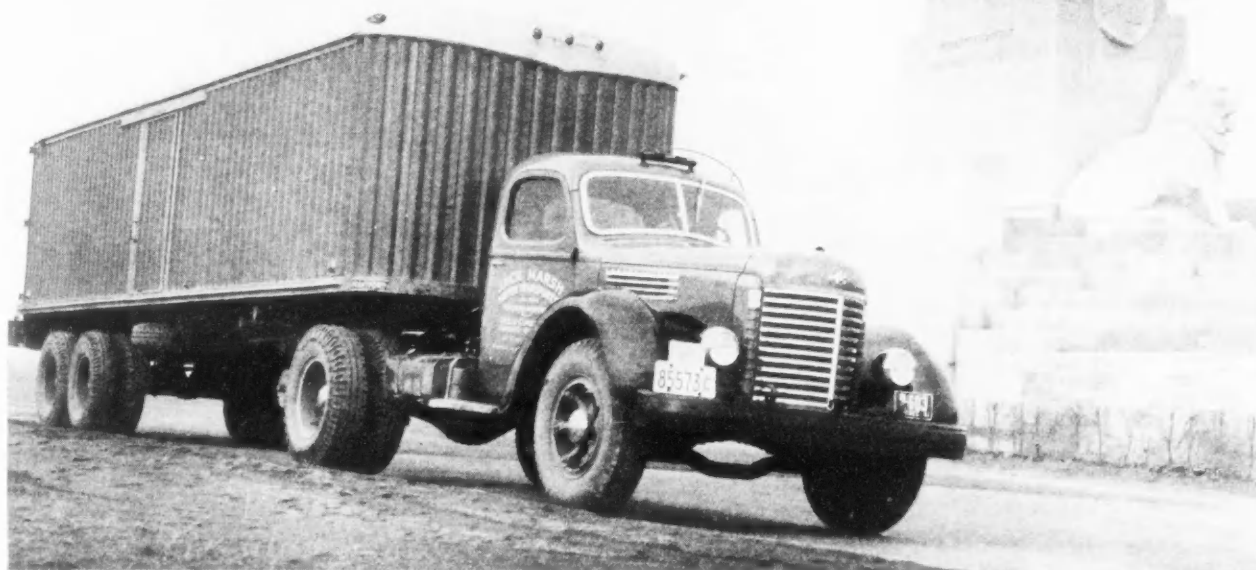
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enough in the war, or to do the right thing, lies on the Opposition as well as the Government benches. For it is the Opposition, by its criticism, that can force even an overblown majority on the opposite side to change its course.

What has really happened to the Conservative Opposition? There are 11 members. They are poorly led. Probably they are no worse than 11 members taken from safe seats on the Liberal side. But by the very reason of their small numbers, the huge landslide in the last election, enough good men were not elected. And the Opposition looks so bad because they have such a big job to do and are doing it so poorly.

It is no use blaming the new members of the House amongst the Conservatives. They are green and no one teaches them anything. But what has happened to the experienced men? Those who are still young and who have had the training that ought to make them into useful members of the Commons? Let's take a few. Joe Harris has been in the House of Commons for twenty years. He contested the Conservative leadership against Bob Manion. He has been in the House long enough to learn how to do a worthwhile job. Yet he has fallen by the wayside. What's eating him he alone knows. Whatever it is he is not pulling his weight.

Seniors Not on Job

Or take Earl Rowe. He has been in the Commons for sixteen years. He was for two months member without portfolio in the Bennett cabinet. Before entering the House of Commons he was for two years in the Ontario Legislature. He has been leader of the Conservative party in Ontario. And yet he has failed to do the job for which his training has fitted him.

Or Clair Casselman. He is the whip of the party. He has been in the House for seventeen years. He is a returned man who knew the last war. He sits and sits in his seat and one wonders what he does with himself.

Or Grote Stirling. He has been

in the House for seventeen years. For a year he was Bennett's minister of national defence. He should know how and what. But watching him from the Press Gallery makes one wonder why he doesn't do more, far, far more, than he does.

Or there is A. J. Anderson. For sixteen years he has been in the House. Just watch him for a session and then wonder whether or not his constituents are being represented.

It may be that the work is too hard for Harris, Rowe, Casselman, Stirling, Anderson is 77 years old. But the younger men must be lazy or uninterested in their jobs. From the work they do in the House they might as well be amongst the newest and greenest members.

The reason John Diefenbaker looks so good in the House is simple. Ability plus work. And of the two the more important is work. He digs, digs and fights. Howard Green looks good because he works. The Opposition, like many Liberal back benchers, think their work finishes when they are elected. Or the function of a member of parliament is to keep his riding sweet by getting favors or jobs for friends.

Too many members of the Opposition think that events and the press should do the work and they can sit back and let time and tide carry them into office. In all seriousness, if members of the Opposition carry no greater load than some of its more experienced men they ought to resign and let others take their seats.

And while on the subject of resigning, here is a plan for the Opposition. Let those who can work but won't, resign. Let new men who know the function of an Opposition run in their place. Since the present Conservative seats are all safe, they would get elected. It would provide better Opposition and therefore better government.

Search for Leaders

There is a great deal of talk about Sidney Smith and Murdoch Macpherson as possible new leaders. Why then not let them get into the House and see what they can do?

Here are some practical suggestions for the Opposition. In addition to bringing in some new men by asking for the resignations of members of the Opposition, the work should be departmentalized. It seems very strange that though some general division of the work has been made it is not insisted upon. Why not make one member responsible for the review of the work done by Col. Ralston? Another for "Chubby" Powers' work? A third for the Navy? A fourth for finance? A fifth for agriculture? and so on?

The job is too big to have one man an expert in every field. By apportioning the work and insisting that the man responsible carry his load, there can be better, infinitely better, checking on what the ministers do.

There must also be some means of taking the newer members and teaching them how to go about their work. They must be shown where to find things and how to do research. They must be taught the ropes. One new member who has made a suc-

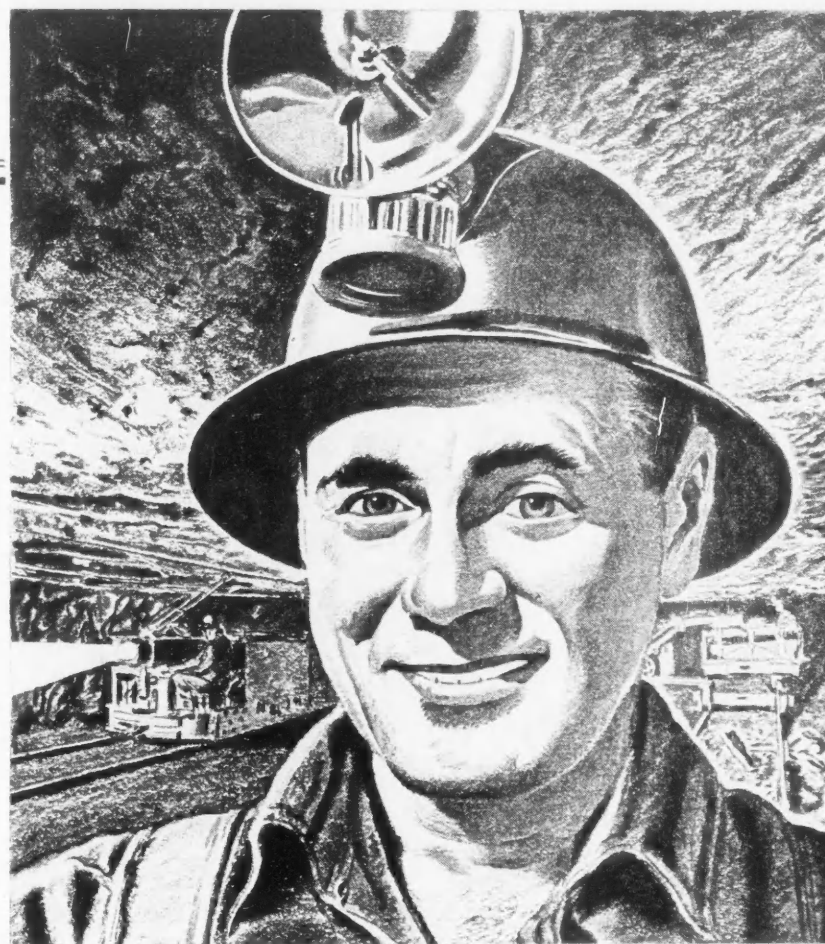
cess of his own business and could be a useful member of the Opposition has continually told friends that he doesn't know how to go about things. He and others must be shown.

Another thing that an Opposition needs and the Conservative one lacks is a secretariat. And here will come the cry: no money. Well, that's easy. The leader of the Opposition gets \$16,000 a year. Half of that might well go to a fund for a staff. Then forty members at \$200 per year each would swell the fund to \$16,000. That sum is quite ample for a small staff and their office.

Strengthen the cabinet by all means. Draw the best men in the country for it. Have an able and effective Opposition to help them along through stimulation. Then Canadians will begin to feel that a good job is on its way. But not before.



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The Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.
—Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.

MR. KING achieved two weeks ago what will unquestionably be regarded by historians as one of the very greatest feats of his career, but the achievement of that feat has made singularly little immediate difference to his prestige in Canada. The truth is that one of Mr. King's two chief purposes in life, that of influencing the policies and attitude of the United States in a direction favorable to the British Commonwealth of Nations, is one which would never be calculated to make much impression on Canadians. The average Canadian is in much the

same position with regard to the development of American opinion as the average parent with regard to the development of his growing child. He is too close to it and he sees it too constantly, and he therefore

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Mr. King and What to Do About Him

BY B. K. SANDWELL

either fails to realize that the change is going on or else thinks that it will go on anyhow and that nothing he can do will either stimulate or check it. The British, being further away, and as it were seeing the child only at well-spaced intervals, have a much more accurate idea of the process; they know that development is going on quite constantly and at times very rapidly; and they know also that it can be greatly influenced as to direction, and that the Canadians, who are a species of North Americans, can do the influencing a great deal better than they can themselves. They rank Mr. King very high as a good influence upon the United States. It may be that they rank him too high, but it is not likely that they err as much as Canadians do in the opposite direction.

Of Mr. King's two chief purposes in life, this one, of influencing the United States, is probably the more important in his own mind. The other, which I think to be the less important in his mind, is that of keeping the Liberal Party in power in Canada. My opinion that influencing the United States is even more important in Mr. King's mind than keeping the Liberal Party in power in Canada is due to the obvious fact that while keeping the Liberal Party in power contributes substantially, in Mr. King's mind at any rate, towards influencing the United States (for he is profoundly convinced that the Conservative Party when in power is always a bad influence on that country), the exerting by Mr. King of an influence upon the United States contributes practically nothing towards keeping the Liberal Party in power. Canadians are not internationally-minded, not even in regard to the United States, and they certainly do not value their politicians

by the success or otherwise of their international policies. So it seems to me that if Mr. King were more concerned about keeping the Liberal Party in power than about influencing the United States, he would not devote so much time and energy to a business that has so little effect upon his domestic prospects. Indeed, what effect it has is probably bad.

Angry With Mr. King

At the moment, English-speaking Canadians are so absorbed in the question of their own direct contribution to the united war effort against Herr Hitler that they are rather less ready than usual to put a high valuation upon the work done by the head of their government to influence the policies of the 130 million people to the south of them. They are angry with Mr. King, or a great many of them are, because he continues to occupy the Prime Ministership for which a very large majority of the Canadian people designated him a year ago, and refuses to repudiate the pledges (in the matter of conscription particularly) which enabled him to secure that large majority although incidentally they were given just as strongly by the leader of the party constituting his chief opposition. It is true that both the situation of the world and the opinions and feelings of the Canadian people have materially changed during the year, and that conscription is now not only desirable in fact but probably desired by a majority of the Canadian electorate. It is true also that statesmen are entitled, within limitations, to adjust their attitudes to a recognition of accomplished facts. But the accomplished fact must be something that is pretty generally admitted, if it is to be sufficient to release a responsible statesman from his explicit pledges; and while it is generally admitted now that the cause of democracy is going to need all the troops, as well as all the labor, that Canada can provide for it, it is certainly not universally admitted that the Canadian people, and especially their most important racial minority, have changed their view about providing those troops by means of conscription.

It must be remembered that it was not merely Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe who were elected upon a pledge of no conscription. Practically every one of the members of the present House of Commons was elected as a supporter of a party leader equally pledged to no conscription. To demand that everybody in the House of Commons be considered free from any obligation under these pledges except Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe, and that every M.P. act as if he were authorized to set up a conscription government, is surely to place a very low value upon honesty and sincerity in the democratic state. We may wish that we had not voted a Parliament of anti-conscriptionists into power last year, but the fact remains that we did, although the war was already on and we knew that that Parliament once elected would have the right to govern us if it so desired for five long years. If we have changed our minds on the subject of conscription, about all that we have a right to do under the parliamentary system is to agitate for an opportunity to register our change of mind officially either by a plebiscite or by a general election. The demand that Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe should step out, merely to enable some leader who was elected as an anti-conscriptionist to form a conscription government composed of people who were equally elected as anti-conscriptionists, is simply to declare that democratic processes have no significance in wartime.

The idea that Mr. King's personality in the office of Prime Minister (perhaps along with that of Mr. Lapointe in the post of his chief lieutenant) is the only important ob-

stacle in the way of the achievement of an all-out effort by Canada in the war seems to this writer to be evidence of a grave immaturity of political thinking. The character of this nation is not going to be changed overnight by replacing Mr. King with a political leader who is willing to ask his followers to forget all about the terms on which they were elected to Parliament. And there is always the possibility—a grave one in my opinion—that such a leader might find himself unable to unify the economic energies of the country even to the extent to which Mr. King has been able to do so. The way to improve the war effort of this country is surely to do all possible to enable Mr. King to surround himself with the strongest possible cabinet of ministers, strong not only in their executive abilities but in their hold upon the confidence of the people of Canada. Mr. King is the kind of leader who derives his power over the electorate not so much by the direct personal appeal which he makes to the voters as through the prestige and influence of the men whom he has around him. In this respect he resembles Sir Robert Borden (whom people were always thinking they could get rid of and never did) much more than he does Mr. Bennett (who got rid of himself) or the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier (who held his English-speaking followers through his cabinet ministers, but came in the end to depend too much upon his personal prestige for the essential control of Quebec).

Mr. King's Government at present enjoys less public confidence, has less power to inspire the Canadian people to effort and sacrifice, than it should, because it is entirely composed of old and faithful adherents of one political party. As a group it is well up to the average of party Governments, but that is not enough for wartime. The replacement of its weaker members by men of high reputation who are not lifelong Liberals would greatly strengthen its prestige.

The stronger the King Government is, the sooner it is likely to appeal to the voters for a verdict which would release it from its anti-conscription pledges, or to adopt the restricted form of conscription (leaving Quebec to enjoy a species of local option) which, as suggested in last week's SATURDAY NIGHT, might be defended as being not so much a breach of faith as an adaptation of pledges to circumstances.



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With the "Suicide Squad"

BY HENRY LOMAX

AS SOON as he said: "I'm with a bomb-disposal section," I knew that, instead of the dreary journey I had feared, it was going to be a trip replete with interest and enlightenment. We had found ourselves in the same compartment on a London-bound train, and a glance at each other's cap badges had revealed that we were both Engineers, breaking the conversational ice better than a cocktail could do it.

I looked at him with astonishment. He was the very opposite to the type one would picture as toying with time bombs that might go off any moment. Instead of the brusque, hoisterous devil-may-care person one would expect him to be, this member of the "suicide squad" was the ascetic type, reserved and timid—almost a Mr. Milquetoast.

"Pretty dangerous work, isn't it?" I remarked.

"Oh, I don't know," he said. "There hasn't been very many of us cop it. Only ten in the six months our section has been on the job."

"Ten men killed?" I enquired, uncertain about his euphemism.

"Sure. On this job you either get killed or you don't. No danger of being crippled for life or even getting minor wounds. When we cop it you can't even find the pieces." This was not spoken in a boastful or even a melodramatic manner, but with a strange mixture of wistfulness and humor.

There were 32 men and one officer in his section, he told me, and I hastily computed that the prevailing mortality rate made it almost a certainty that he would "cop it" within the

If your job was that of taking the kick out of Jerry's time-bombs dropped in England, do you think you'd like your work?

Yet, according to a member of one of the bomb-disposal sections of the Royal Engineers, "there's something about the job that gets you" — and he doesn't mean the bomb. There's a fascination, apparently, in outwitting Jerry in regard to the time set for the bomb to go off.

But read all about it in this surprising article.

next eighteen months. As diplomatically as possible, I drew his attention to that fact.

"I don't know about that part of it," he said, "but I do know there's something about the job that gets you. There's not a man in our section who would quit the job—and any of us could quit it at any time as it's entirely voluntary work. It's so interesting. You're always learning something new. Jerry's always trying to get one jump ahead of you with his tricks, but we've managed to keep about two jumps ahead of him so far."

"How, for instance?" I asked.

"Just by using our heads, I think. He started off by dropping bombs that exploded 12 hours after impact. That was fine. We knew enough to clear out of the way if we hadn't dug a bomb out in that time. Then suddenly they all started to go off after six hours. But that didn't fool us. It was exactly what we had expected from the methodical German mind and we had been getting out of the way five and a half hours after impact and going back to

work on them an hour later if they hadn't gone off.

"Then for several months all they dropped went off either six, 12, 18 or 24 hours after impact. So if the job wasn't finished we'd stop working on them for an hour at each of these intervals. Then after a few weeks we were ordered to get clear at three, nine and 15 hours as well. It cut down our working time, but it was worth it because, sure enough, before much longer they were exploding at these intervals. It's just a question of outguessing Jerry."

He went on to explain how conclusions were drawn as to the probable interval between impact and explosion by an examination of the bomb. Needless to say, these methods cannot be described here. But it can be pointed out that a war of wits is being waged here, as the Germans have been using certain variations in those bombs deliberately calculated to deceive. How much they have succeeded is evident from the fact that out of the 800 this man's section has handled, only three went off unexpectedly. These were the ones that had caused the ten fatalities. This low percentage, I remarked, was indeed high tribute to the skill, in psychology as well as in engineering, of the officers and men engaged in this work.

"That's just what makes it so interesting," he said. "We are constantly pitting our wits against those of the Jerries. It gets so absorbing you forget all about the danger."

These time-bombs were of all sizes, he continued, ranging from babies of 50 pounds to one monster of 2200 pounds they had handled not long ago. Sometimes the bombs were 40 feet under the ground, but had to be dug out none the less. Some of them were land-mines and involved no digging, but caused a definite uneasiness as the steady tick of their clockwork mechanism reminded the party that every second brought the blast nearer. Only the land-mines, which are dropped by parachute, were operated by clockwork, he explained. The impact would damage clockwork in an ordinary bomb, so they were set off by acid eating through a metal container.

When the bomb was loaded onto a truck, he continued, they would drive to the centre of the nearest large field and there either explode it or "kill" it. The former was done by setting off a charge of dynamite underneath the bomb, while the latter meant drilling two holes in the casing and forcing steam into one of them, so as to empty the bomb just as one blows the contents of an egg through a hole in the shell. Equipment for all this work had necessarily been improvised, but was steadily being improved on, my informant added. Special cranes now cut to a fraction the time once required to lift the heavy ones, and an adaptation of the steam-shovel speeded up work on the big ones.

"If one falls in a remote part of the country can't you just leave it there to go off in its own sweet time?" I asked.

"Yes. But that doesn't happen very often," he replied. "You must remember that there aren't many parts of England that you'd call remote. It's fairly heavily populated wherever you go. But very often we are saved the trouble of loading them on lorries and carting them off. An amazing number drop right in the middle of pastures or forests. Their aim is pretty good at that."

"I guess you prefer those jobs—where the bomb's already in the middle of a field."

"Can't say I do. Of course, I don't like to see them drop in the middle of a block of dwelling houses, but that's the sort of job I like to get on best. You see, the people always pass the hat around for us and sometimes we get as much as a pound apiece."

"Then another way we get a little extra cash is from souvenirs. You can get a couple of shillings for the shell of a small bomb and a couple of pounds for a complete detonator. Of the 800 we've handled, about 70

have been British bombs—captured at Dunkirk—and fragments of those with the British markings on them fetched a good price."

Conversation drifted to the war in general. From it I gathered that this man—in common with every one of the millions of soldiers in Britain today—is eagerly looking forward to the day Hitler dares set his hordes in motion against this

island. Such a pasting is in store for them, my friend believed, as to shorten the war by years.

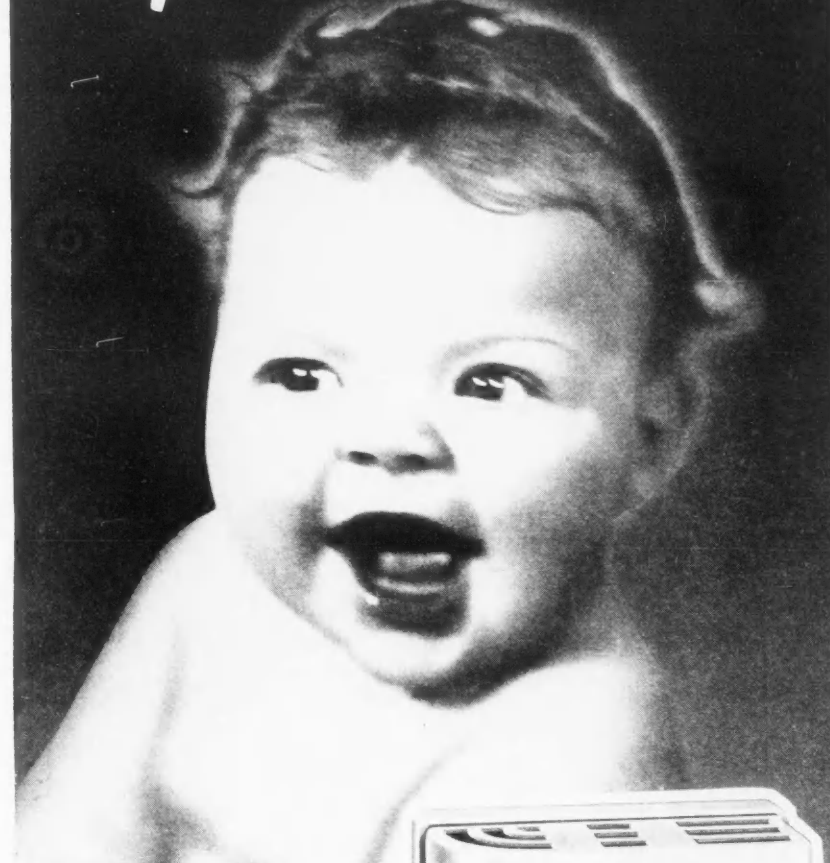
As we parted at Paddington he asked me if I knew the U.S.A. was sending thousands of tons of munitions to Germany.

"They can't be," I insisted.

"They are," he declared. "But they're getting the R.A.F. to deliver them."

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MONTREAL WINNIPEG TORONTO SAINT JOHN HAMILTON HALIFAX

FOUR hundred and eighty-seven of us crowded Hart House Theatre in Toronto the other Sunday night to see and hear screen star Ned Sparks launch the first of a series of 13 broadcasts that will cut a \$350,000 hole in Mitch Hepburn's surplus.

Before we get into a discussion of the merits of the broadcast, let it be said here that whoever created the idea of spending real money on the air to promote Ontario's tourist attractions did a neat trick. Radio advertising isn't the only medium through which a product or an idea can be sold; there are still newspapers, weeklies, monthlies, billboards, direct mail, blotters and souvenir gadgets. But radio lends itself in a peculiarly intimate way to selling the advantages of Ontario's pleasure spots.

A neat little leaflet thrust into our hands as we entered Hart House Theatre indicated that it was the Walsh Advertising Company Ltd. who created the idea for the program, but whether they, or Douglas Oliver, Director of the Ontario Travel and Publicity Bureau, or Mitchell F. Hepburn himself thought it up, the Ned Sparks Show, if we know anything about publicity values, will bring several million dollars of

much-wanted United States currency into this country.

Most of all, the people who heard the program seemed to like the dramatized commercial announcement. Don Henshaw wrote it. Second highlight seemed to be Luigi Romanelli and his Orchestra. The Maestro was in rare form. Third feature of the broadcast was Dave Davies' singing. Dave, who came out of western Canada and found the limelight with Percy Faith's orchestra, has made great strides in the past year. Sair Lee, the dark-haired Toronto girl who sang for a time on N.B.C. and was soloist for Red Nicholl's orchestra, might have sounded all right over the air, but couldn't be heard in the hall.

While the audience seemed to enjoy Ned Sparks, several individuals after the show said they didn't think his script was funny enough. Later

we discovered that Ned Sparks had written the script himself. Well, Ned must have realized that he shouldn't have tried writing his own stuff, for a hurried call to New York brought one of the best gag writers scurrying up to Toronto to work with Sparks on the Next Sunday's show.

NOW it does seem a pity that the sponsors of the show couldn't have found a writer in Canada qualified to write good humorous copy for Ned Sparks. I think Horace Brown, who used to write for C.B.C., could have done it. Or Nelson Craig, who writes scripts for Arlene Harris. Or Bert Jacobs, of London, who was offered a job writing copy for Fred Allan. Gregory Clark could have done it. Ted Reeve might have. If Hal Sutton had been alive, he could surely have written amusing skits for Sparks.

Rai Purdy, assistant producer, couldn't have found a better announcer than Herb May. He has one of the friendliest voices on the air today. He talks as if he really means what he says. He talks into the microphone just as if he were talking to you in your own front room. His voice will give a real boost to Ontario.

It was a pity Sammy Sales didn't have a chance to prove that he is one of Canada's funny men. A product of the burlesque halls, Sammy is a real comedian. There ought to be a more important place in Canadian radio for him. I'm very glad he was given even a small part in the Ned Sparks show which all in all was a really bold venture in salesmanship.

A LETTER has come to this space from Roy Ward Dickson, whose "Fun Parade" program was severely panned here. Roy says:

"I'd like to reply to the remarks made in your esteemed column concerning the network show we produce, called 'Fun Parade'.

"First, one or two minor personal items. I don't wear a Palm Beach jacket—it was a white tropical worsted.

"Secondly—bless you for the kind words about the upper labial hairstyle adornment. To call it a moustache—in eight point type, too—was glory enough. But to speak of it as 'trim'—gad, sir, I have seen Naples and am prepared to die! The work, the effort, the long days of agonized waiting.

"You give yourself away by stating that you listened to 'Fun Parade' for three Wednesdays. If it's as bad as you say—a touch of your finger would have brought you the C.B.C.! Then, too, you decided to come and see the fun—along with, not 119 but 189 others, who headed a list of pass-requests as long as your favorite novel.

"Incidentally—where was your pass?

"Our counter-espionage agents, too, report that you distinctly laughed 23 times, smiled 26 times, and scowled only thrice. (One of them, she says, quite a nice scowl, at that).

"Sure 'Fun Parade' is slapstick—hardly burlesque, but don't tell me that you have soured to the point where a well-placed custard-pie evokes no smattering of unseemly mirth from your staid self? Don't you admit that we need all the good honest belly-laughs we can get nowadays? Look up the word 'morale'!

"The fact remains that 'Fun Parade' has one of the highest ratings—percentage of radio homes tuned in to the show—of any Canadian-produced program; not for just one week, but every week during the past six months.

"The fact remains that in February 17,860 people wrote in in six days, asking us to find a new sponsor (which we did) and carry on

(which we're doing).

"The fact remains that advertising sustains radio over here—providing you and me both with work—and that to advertise successfully, you must use your head—understand the people to whom you're selling.

"I agree that Canada needs more programs like that 15-minute show by Reginald Stewart. What it also needs—a fact that you, my pontifical friend, lose sight of—is more people who appreciate and enjoy such programs! Solve THAT problem, and the law of supply and demand, which no radio columnist has yet succeeded in repealing, will look after the rest.

"Come on up and stand on your head sometime!"

ROY WARD DICKSON.

JUST before the Church hour on Sunday morning, if you live anywhere in Ontario, you'll hear the voice of Andy Clarke booming over the air-waves telling of odd little happenings going on in the hamlets, villages and towns of Ontario. Andy's program is called "Neighborhood News From the Ontario Weeklies." It is sponsored by the C.B.C. and it has a counterpart in the other regions of Canada. But I'll bet a cracker that nobody else in Canada

can read rural news like Andy Clarke.

To broadcast that 15 minutes of Ontario news, Andy reads 180 newspapers each week. And if you know anything about weekly newspapers you'll know that the highlight of a news story in a weekly isn't in the first paragraph, but more than likely in the last. It takes Andy two days to read the papers, another two days to write his script, and on the fifth day his wife types his copy ready for broadcasting.

If the C.B.C. designed the program to make the weekly newspapers of the country happy, they've done a good job. If the program was designed to interest rural listeners, it is an effective piece of work. More than that, the program has given one of Canada's fine newspapermen a job he really enjoys. Yes, it's the same Andy Clarke who used to broadcast from the newsroom of the old Toronto Globe.

RHODES scholar Hugh Whitney Morrison, son of the late Judge Morrison, of Edmonton, is now director of talks for the C.B.C. Morrison has just announced a new series of talks under the title: "We have been there." Participating in the series are men like the Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner in Canada; William Shirer, of C.B.S.; and "Wild Bill" Donovan, personal representative of President Roosevelt, who have seen with their own eyes what is going on in Europe and Britain today. It was Morrison's own idea that these men and others should be asked to tell Canadians what they have actually seen, so that

Says Mr. J. A. Sutherland:

I Thought I was
Heading for
Baldness—Now
my Hair is
Thick and
Healthy.

Dear Sirs:

"I have used Silvkrin now for 2½ years and I honestly say it has really helped my hair. Before I started my hair was thin, straggly and lifeless. Dandruff was persistent, and the hair came out, sometimes in large quantities. I thought I was heading for baldness. After using Silvkrin only a short time these symptoms disappeared, new life came into my hair, and now it is really thick and healthy."

J. A. Sutherland,
417 Ewell Road,
Surrey.

This letter from Mr. Sutherland is just one of many that we have received from grateful users of Silvkrin. Silvkrin has helped these people to check falling hair and improve unhealthy scalp conditions, such as dandruff. If you have noticed signs of dandruff or falling hair, your scalp is not receiving its proper nourishment from the bloodstream. Silvkrin feeds starved or undernourished hair roots through external application. It helps to make the hair thick and healthy—and sometimes makes it grow even in the bald spots, if the hair-root is not dead.

Famous Dermatologist Prescribes SILVIKRIN

One famous dermatologist actually proved that Silvkrin may help prevent falling hair and help to grow the hair, if the root is still alive. So if you want to produce thick, healthy hair that is ALIVE to the very roots—use Silvkrin.

SILVIKRIN LOTION

For normally healthy hair or slight cases of dandruff, thinning hair, etc., use Silvkrin Lotion as a hair dressing to help keep the hair healthy. Bottle—85c.

PURE SILVIKRIN

A concentrated hair treatment recommended in cases of severe dandruff, heavy loss of hair, threatening baldness. One bottle sufficient for one month. Bottle—\$2.50.

If you cannot obtain Silvkrin from your dealer, write to Silvkrin, 36 Caledonia Road, Toronto.

Silvkrin HELPS NORMAL GROWTH

SOMETIMES MEN CAN NEVER RETURN



Another business trip over. Away only a week this time but even that is too long. Not very keen about these journeys away from home and those two growing youngsters; but, he had not much choice about this trip. However, he was back once more and would soon see them again. They will have missed him.

When he left, little Janny had been hard at work trying to get that little patch of flowers pushed up to show him what a helper she is. She won't fail to point out how they have grown while he was away.



And at that, how these youngsters do grow! It seems only a few short years ago that Ruth was the entire family. Must be about sixteen now and looks just like her mother.

Come to think of it, only seventeen years since he married; happiest years of his life. Mary had made a real home for him and he had been fortunate in keeping away from her the worries of the world men work in. As long as he could, he would keep it that way, though he knew that some day he might have to leave and never return to them.

Well, he had guarded against that time. No doubt about the sound wisdom of having an experienced executor-trustee named in his Will to look after the investments and property of his estate—they know what to do to make an estate earn the most. But best of all was the certainty that if anything happened to him, Mary and the girls would be under a sensibly business-like yet friendly protection.

Obtain our booklet about our services as executor and trustee.

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Executor and Trustee Since 1897

we in Canada should be made more aware of the urgency of an all-out war effort.

This series is only one of many sponsored by the CBC as a public service. Another worthwhile series is the one broadcast by Lotta Dempsey, also from Edmonton, who is telling stories of Canada's industrial effort to help win the war. A third series of real value is the one called "It Can Happen Here" in which Europeans who have escaped to Canada tell in their own words how Hitler invaded their country.

The CBC has its faults. It isn't perfect. No system of broadcasting is. But it has improved radio in Canada. It has given supervision to a great new enterprise that was running wild. It has helped to bring unity between the peoples of this country. It has brought a better kind of radio program to the people of the rural areas. It has provided employment for thousands of Canadian musicians and artists. It has been a means of education. It has

brought the lovely music of Alexander Chuhaldin's string orchestra into your front room and mine every week for many years now. Every time I listen to that one program I wonder why people still begrudge paying their \$2.50 license fee.

A LADY just back in eastern Canada after a visit to the prairie provinces tells us that the two questions most often asked in Alberta and Saskatchewan are: "What does Lorne Green look like?" and "Is Bert Pearl really five foot two?" Lorne Green is the CBC newscaster who sounds like the March of Time. He gives the CBC news a real punch, and makes unimportant news items sound like something. He is tall and dark and looks just like he sounds. Pearl, who comes from the west, is really five foot two, and doesn't look anything like as important as he is. His program, "The Happy Gang", is undoubtedly one of the most popular in Canada today, and has brought sunshine into many a home.

WORLD OF SPORT

"We'll Have a Hustling Ball Club"

BY KIMBALL McILROY

IN THE course of even a casual acquaintance with the fine old game of baseball many strange and puzzling phenomena are come upon. These include the uncanny faculty of Brooklyn's so-called Dodgers for failing to do just that and the knack of the New York Yankees and Cincinnati Reds for winning pennants without, respectively, any pitchers or hitters.

But most puzzling of all is the day-to-day interest in the sport on the part of vast numbers of people who never have seen, never will see, and perhaps never hope to see a big league game.

In Nome and Havana the faithful ponder how Pete Reiser managed to get himself beamed while wearing protection against just such an eventuality. From Nova Scotia to Honolulu fans-by-proxy are thrilled to read how the game's leading slugger was given draft deferment as Class I-B material with flat feet and then overnight promoted to Class I-A and immediate conscription.

No other sport arouses this same vicarious enthusiasm and partisanship to anything like a similar pitch. Boxing has a loyal and vociferous following, but it is small. Not one man in ten can name for you the various champions at the various weights, and to most people Max and Buddy Baer are one and the same person—a perhaps desirable but quite erroneous belief. Interest in college football and rugby is large, divided between those who go to the games and those who went to the colleges. Basketball has a tremendous following, but it is local or at best sectional. Wrestling likewise has many enthusiasts, but a good percentage of them can't read. Professional hockey is of vital interest to many Canadians, and to some Americans—those states where ice comes otherwise than in cubes, but it is a pinch bet that more Canadians listen to the World Series than the Stanley Cup finals.

THERE IS, of course, a reason, as there is a reason for everything except the Dodgers. The reason is publicity, not just publicity when the boys are playing but publicity throughout the year. Following each World Series there are several weeks of post mortems. The long winter months pass in pleasant contemplation of ephemeral hundred-thousand-dollar trades, most of which never had any existence outside the minds of imaginative publicity men. From the spring-training camps come column after column filled with talk about serious injuries to key players which turn out later to have been mosquito bites and hang-overs, and holdouts by players whose signed contracts have long reposed in club safes.

When the regular season opens and the teams swing into active service a

huge assembly of newspaper, radio, and word-of-mouth fans are eagerly waiting in a million cities, towns, villages, farmhouses, igloos, and grass huts over half a hemisphere.

It may be kept in mind as a minor consideration that this universal interest is, through a logical process, reflected at the various club box offices.

The first week or two of the campaign had certain clubs and players wondering aloud if there hadn't been a misdeal. Brooklyn fought a series of highly unsuccessful rear-guard actions against the Giants and watched a fortune in high-priced pitchers wear the grass thin from the bull-pen to the mound. Underarm hurler Eldon Auker of the lowly Browns torpedoed Cleveland and the champion Detroit Tigers in vulnerable places. Bobby Feller, who started last season off with a no-hit game, successfully essayed a no-strike effort for this season's opener. For the Yankees only Joe diMaggio seemed to realize that bat and ball were a natural combination like ham and eggs.

On the other hand hoary veterans and dimly-remembered has-beens, unearthed from dusty corners of unused stadia, blinked in the sunlight and proceeded to show their gratitude in the most appropriate manner. Johnny Vander Meer, who pitched two no-hit games in a row back in 1938 and couldn't even find the plate thereafter, opened with a shutout. The venerable Wes Ferrell won for the Boston Bees with the shrill cries of his grandchildren ringing in his ears. As we go to press, of the old guard only Grover Cleveland Alexander has yet to win himself a game. Alexander is rumored to be holding out.

THE form, however, has a way of asserting itself as the season progresses. Soon Feller had justified at least the first three digits of his salary by winning his second and third starts, the Yanks had begun to show an awareness of the old adage that a Yankee pitcher needs at least five runs to win, and the Phillies had won two while losing seven, the first club to arrive at its season's average.

What will happen from here on lies in the laps of the gods and certain draft boards. These latter appear to be taking a sadistic pleasure in jumping on fellows who are down. The Phillies started the season with two pitchers. The Army now has them both. Washington had a first-class infielder. The Army has him too. Greenberg's drafting gives him a much better chance of getting into the first division than the Tigers have. The Tigers were not exactly down, of course, having won the pennant last year, but until someone figures out how they did it the description will have to stand.

The easiest and safest method of prognostication is to start at the bot-

Montreal Tramways Company

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31st, 1940

Report of the President and Directors

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1940

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors herewith submit their Annual Report for the year 1940. Surplus brought forward 31st December, 1939, \$ 899,346.17

Profit on Sale of Investments \$ 47,548.09
Profit on Company's Bonds redeemed 42,837.00
90,385.09
\$ 989,731.26

Gross Revenues:
Tramways \$11,898,185.00
Autobus 2,246,789.00
Miscellaneous 418,461.44
\$14,563,435.44

Less:
Operating Expenses and Taxes (Including Autobus Depreciation) \$ 8,314,042.62
Maintenance and Repairs 2,367,847.77
10,681,890.39
\$ 3,681,525.14

Interest on Bonds and Foreign Exchange \$ 2,620,922.20
Amortization of Bond Discount and Expenses 28,350.00
2,649,272.20
1,032,252.94
\$2,021,984.20

From Which There Was:
Transferred to Reserve for Depreciation \$ 700,000.00
Paid in dividends for the year 420,000.00
1,120,000.00
Surplus, as per Balance Sheet \$ 901,984.20

The preceding statements set forth the financial results for the year.

The number of Revenue Passengers for 1940 was as follows—
Tramways Autobus Trolley Total
Revenue Passengers, 1940 189,440,726 33,559,952 2,763,373 225,764,051
Revenue Passengers, 1939 177,308,720 29,090,843 2,528,866 208,928,429
Increase 12,132,006 4,469,109 234,507 16,835,622
Increase per centum 6.84% 15.36% 9.27% 8.06%

Miles operated were as follows:
1940 25,897,097 7,476,735 359,636 33,733,468
1939 25,279,912 6,875,300 354,409 32,509,621
Increase 617,185 601,435 5,227 1,223,847
Increase per centum 2.44% 8.75% 1.47% 3.76%

DIVIDEND
During the year the Company paid four quarterly dividends on the Common Stock of the Company at the rate of 6% per annum.

FARES
The average fare for the year for the whole tramways system was 6.14 cents. The average fare for American cities having a population of more than 100,000 for the year 1940, was 7.97 cents.

TAXES AND SNOW REMOVAL
The amounts paid by the Company in taxes and for snow removal during the year were as follows:
Snow Removal \$ 270,115.27
Taxes 490,293.93
\$ 760,409.20

To other Municipalities:
Snow Removal \$ 39,646.96
Taxes 16,044.56
55,691.52

To the Provincial Government:
Taxes, including that on Gasoline, etc. 296,539.52
\$ 1,112,640.24

The Company has paid to the City of Montreal, from 1918 to December 31st, 1940, the following amounts:
For Snow Removal \$ 4,822,400.18
For Annual Rentals 4,948,694.85
For Taxes 6,572,642.11
\$22,343,737.14

and expended for Maintenance of Street Pavement, 3,684,587.66
\$25,028,324.00

ROLLING STOCK
Buses During the year, ten, 32-passenger, Diesel buses, with hydraulic transmission, were added to the bus fleet, at a cost of \$164,000.00.

The Company also purchased, at a very satisfactory price, 39 modern street-cars which are in excellent condition and will be put into service in the early part of 1941.

TRACK RENEWALS
During the year, 4.04 miles of single track were reconstructed on short sections on Masson, Notre Dame, St. Antoine, St. Catherine and Papineau Streets.

A new turning loop was constructed at Hochelaga and Vian Streets and a turn-back curve was installed between St. James and St. Antoine street tracks, at Desorelles Street.

TRACK ABANDONED
6.95 miles of single track were removed from Hochelaga Street between Vian and George V., and from Desorelles, between Hochelaga and Des Grosseilles.

NEW BUS ROUTES
The car service formerly operated on Hochelaga Street was replaced by two new bus routes, one on Hochelaga Street from Vian to George V., a distance of 3½ miles, and a short cross-town route on Desorelles, from Des Grosseilles to Notre Dame Street, a distance of 1.27 miles.

PROPERTY
The upper storeys of the Cote Street Car Barns and the Service building attached thereto and the building at 945 Cote Street were demolished during the year, and the Departments operating in these buildings were removed to a new building erected at 945 Cote Street. These Departments include the Dispatching Centre of the Bus Department, the Construction and Snow Clearing Department, and the Fare Box Maintenance Department. The building also contains Waiting Rooms for the employees of the Bus Department operating from Cote Street.

MAINTENANCE
All the property of the Company has been well maintained during the year.

Officers:
R. N. WATT, President
WM. C. FINLEY, Vice-President
PATRICK DUREE, Secretary-Treasurer

Directors:
WM. C. FINLEY
SEVERE GODIN, Jr.
U. E. GRAVEL
BEAUDRY LEMAN
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
HOWARD MURRAY, O.B.E.

GORDON W. McDOUGALL, K.C.
R. N. WATT

tom and work up, on the grounds that people probably won't read as far as your winners. On this basis we create a category of never-will-bees to include the Senators and Athletics, the Cubs, Bees, Pirates, and Phillies. None of them could win in the International League. Next a category of could-

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

The Investigating Committee referred to in the Annual Report in 1939 resigned and, in February this year, the Government appointed a new Investigating Committee. Honourable Senator Edouard Gauthier, K.C., is Chairman. The Commissioners are: Honourable C. J. Armand, Messrs. Eugene Blanger, Honore Girouard and Charles G. Wallace.

GENERAL
Many of our employees have enlisted for active service in the War. Those remaining have subscribed generously to the Funds of all the War Campaigns, such as the Canadian Red Cross, and they have also purchased a large amount of War Savings Certificates. Your Directors again wish to place on record their appreciation of the loyal and efficient service rendered by the officers and employees of the Company during the past year.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors:
R. N. WATT, President

General Balance Sheet

AS OF 31st DECEMBER, 1940

ASSETS	
Property and Equipment	\$37,908,672.83
Less Reserve for Depreciation	3,299,000.00
	\$34,609,672.83
Investment for account of Guarantee Fund	300,000.00
Securities, including Shares of Subsidiary and Associated Companies and Company's own Bonds	2,996,551.74
Cash in Bank and on Hand	2,378,559.44
Call Loans	1,325,000.00
Accounts Receivable	65,537.28
Stores	821,378.13
Deferred Charges	61,522.80
Balance of unamortized Bond Discount and Expenses	164,622.00
Note—	
Balances due Company under Contract, payable only when earned	
On account Interest on Capital Value	\$ 51,771.78
On account Financing Allowance	716,501.47
	\$ 768,283.55
	\$40,721,844.22

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Common (70,000 shares of \$100.00) \$ 7,000,000.00
First and Refunding Mortgage 5½% Gold Bonds, due July 1st, 1941 \$25,000,000.00
Authorized \$30,000,000.00

Bonds delivered
Trustee to be held as additional security for General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds \$2,260,000.00
Unissued Bonds 1,389,000.00
3,649,000.00
\$21,351,000.00

*General and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1955
Authorized \$10,000,000.00
Series "A" 5½% \$17,826,500.00
Series "B" 5½% 2,600,000.00
Series "C" 4½% 2,500,000.00
Series "D" 5½% 3,000,000.00
\$27,926,500.00

Less: Redeemed through Sinking Fund 1,672,500.00
26,254,000.00
\$4,605,000.00

Series "E" 5½% Bonds \$ 2,000,000.00
Less: Redeemed through Sinking Fund 238,800.00
\$ 1,761,200.00

In Treasury \$ 1,761,200.00

Accounts and Wages Payable 631,817.69
Accrued Bond Interest (Payable in U.S. Dollars and Sterling) 325,434.26
Employees' Security Deposits 23,465.94
Dividend payable January 15th, 1941 105,000.00
Suspense Account (including reserve for taxes and foreign exchange) 787,336.07

Reserves in accordance with Provisions of Contract—
Maintenance and Renewals Reserve \$ 359,573.37
Contingent Reserve 300,000.00
Depreciation Reserve: Autobus 678,075.50
1,327,648.87

Reserves for Company's Accounts \$ 1,313,077.20
Reserve for Redemption of Unpresented Tickets 300,000.00
1,613,077.20

Surplus 901,984.20
\$40,721,844.22

*These bonds are also payable at the holder's option in Sterling or U.S. Funds.

Verified in accordance with our Report of this date.

Montreal, February 21st, 1941. SHARP, MILNE & CO. C.A. Auditors.

Approved on behalf of the Directors: Certified Correct: S. GODIN, Jr. A. A. BOIRE

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C. Directors Chief Accountant

SHARP, MILNE & CO., Chartered Accountants

Aldred Building, Montreal, February 21st, 1941.

The President and Shareholders.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, MONTREAL.

Gentlemen:

We have made an examination of the Balance Sheet of Montreal Tramways Company as at December 31st, 1940, and of the Statement of Income and Surplus for the year 1940. In connection therewith we examined or tested accounting records of the Company and other supporting evidence and obtained information and explanations from Officers and Employees of the Company. We also made a general review of the accounting methods and of the Operating and Income Accounts for the period, but we did not make a detailed audit of all transactions.

In our opinion, based upon such examination, the accompanying Balance Sheet and related Statement of Income and Surplus fairly present its position at December 31st, 1940, and the results of its operations for the year.

SHARP, MILNE & CO., C.A. Auditors.

Officers:

R. N. WATT, President WM. C. FINLEY, Vice-President D. E. BLAIR, General Manager

PATRICK DUREE, Secretary-Treasurer C. H. BOIRE, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

Directors:

WM. C. FINLEY U. E. GRAVEL GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C. GORDON W. McDOUGALL, K.C.

SEVERE GODIN, Jr. BEAUDRY LEMAN HOWARD MURRAY, O.B.E. R. N. WATT

bes. Here we find the Browns and White Sox, on the way up, and the Tigers, on the way down, and the Giants, stationary. The should-bees are three in each league. In the American the Yankees with an old habit, the Indians with Bob Feller, and the Red Sox with a lot of old check stubs.

In the National the Reds with a whole bevy of pitchers, the Dodgers with a great line-up if they can learn to duck on inside pitches, plus Mace Brown, and the Cards with nine or more first-rate dark horses.

From here the Yankees and Cards look very nice.

SICK HEART RIVER, by John Buchanan, Musson, \$2.50.

IN THE course of a busy life as a man of letters and a public servant John Buchanan wrote twenty-three tales of adventure which were linked together by common characters and by a vigor and distinction of style which is unusual in books of this sort. His masters were Sir Walter Scott and, to a lesser degree, Robert Louis Stevenson, but here and there in the best of his work the attentive may catch an echo of Anthony Hope, whose *Prisoner of Zenda* is one of the most satisfactory adventure stories in our language. Two of John Buch-



Another year . . . but still a fresh lovely-looking skin!

How do they do it—these women whose skins look perennially young—touched lightly by the passing years?

Hundreds of them would answer, "By using just two creams, Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Creams."

Examine your own skin. Are pore openings enlarged? Are there blackheads here and there? Is there an aura of oily shine? Or a dull overlay of rough, scaly dryness? Give these creams a chance to help!

How these creams are different. Phillips' Creams are unique. They contain the famous Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia TEXTURE CREAM Use it as a night treatment! This cream neutralizes and softens accumulations which are frequently acid in nature, in the external pore openings of your skin. In addition it contains cholesterol, which by retaining moisture, helps to keep your skin soft and pliant.

Use it as a foundation. Here's an ideal base! It removes excess oiliness and softens rough dryness. It gives the skin a smooth, firm appearance. Powder and rouge go on evenly and adhere for hours.

PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia CLEANSING CREAM You'll love the way this different cream cleanses! It not only loosens and absorbs the surface dirt but cleanses accumulations from the outer pore openings of the skin. Leaves the skin looking and feeling really clean and fresh.

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TEXTURE CREAM • CLEANSING CREAM

Only 75¢ a jar

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Enclose 10¢ for a postpaid trial jar of each of Phillips' two creams.

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ADDRESS _____
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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY ROBERTSON DAVIES.

A Final Adventure For Edward Leithen

an's novels were left complete, or almost so, at his untimely death; one of these, *The Long Traverse*, will be published this autumn; the other, *Sick Heart River*, is already on the bookshelves.

There are in this book evidences of fatigue; this is not the John Buchanan who wrote *Greenmantle* and *Hunttower*. But it is a fine and thrilling story none the less. It is the plot, rather than the style of this tale which admirers of the author will find tame. In his great novels of adventure John Buchanan gave us what we wanted: nations in peril, beautiful ladies in distress, lovely spies and valiant fighters. In *Sick Heart River* we find the great adventurer, Sir Edward Leithen, grown old and dying of consumption, setting off into the Canadian wilderness to find—not a beautiful lady, not a State Secret, not a plotter against the Empire, but a New York business man who has run away from home! And, to make matters worse, this business man, when found, proves not to be worth look-

ing for! In the end Sir Edward dies, having spent his last ounce of energy to arouse and save a tribe of Indians who are suffering from that old Indian disease, the sulks.

It is difficult not to feel that Sir Edward has pestered out rather ignominiously for one who has been engaged in great things. He was one of that company of Richard Hannay, Lord Clanroyden and Sandy Arbuthnot, who once made that amazing prophecy: "Germany wants to simplify life, Germany's simplicity is that of the neurotic, not the primitive. . . . She wants to destroy and simplify; but it isn't the simplicity of the ascetic, which is of the spirit, but the simplicity of the madman that grinds down all the contrivances of civilization to a featureless monotony. The prophet wants to save the soul of his people, Germany wants to rule the inanimate corpse of the world. . . ." But readers who have loved these adventurers will want to have this book in order to complete their knowledge of them.

an, and then showing her by her words and actions to be a melancholy female, wrapped up in "Weltschmerz." She and Dudley are a natural pair, predestined to a life of communal unhappiness, whereas the dumb girl might have been content with her millionaire . . . if only she hadn't stupidly bumped herself off. No, if one is going to write a psychological novel, the events must arise out of the people, not be grafted on to them. Though this book, because of its subtle and accurate understanding of the men never falls to the level of melodrama, it comes perilously near. But all the same it was well worth doing, and never fails to hold the attention, if not the full respect, of the reader.

It is an odd experience to move from this atmosphere of febrile emotions to Margaret Flint's quiet novel *Down the Road a Piece* (Dodd Mead \$3.00). Surely never in history has there been such a cleavage in thought and way of life between city and country. Here are all the old values, the old sense of morality, the permanent reality of the ordinary people who still are the background of the nation, not so articulate as megalopolis, but neither negligible nor to be pitied or despised.

A Parable For Our Times

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN THIS OUR LIFE, by Ellen Glasgow, McLeod, \$2.50.

FOR something like half a century Ellen Glasgow has been writing beautiful careful prose with a didactic purpose behind it. This makes her unique, for the teacher is rarely an interesting writer, and the brilliant writers are still more rarely moral instructors. Surveying a world that has fallen into moral ruin, Miss Glasgow can still enunciate, clearly, beautifully and without apology, that only character can survive catastrophe, that virtue (in the Roman, not the Victorian sense) is its own reward.

There is plenty of catastrophe in her latest novel *In This Our Life*: betrayal, a ruined marriage, suicide, a motor killing; and as a mournful obligato to disaster, all the uneasy tortures of marriage and family life. What survives—and it is enough for Miss Glasgow—is the unheroic rightness, in a final moment of family crisis, of the central figure, Asa Timberlake.

Asa Timberlake is a small ineffectual citizen, victim of a discontented wife who has taken refuge, via false angina, in permanent invalidism. In addition he has two excessively difficult daughters and a rich despotic uncle-in-law who keeps the family just balanced between servile dependence and genteel destitution. All that Asa longs for is escape; from his unlovely home, from the wife he dislikes, from the two daughters who constantly drain him of pity. All he gets in the end is the grim reward of his generation: a sense of duty honorably done with very little thanks from the beneficiaries.

Miss Glasgow succeeds beautifully with Asa, rescuing beauty and dignity from a life that is on its surface all shabby defeat. She is less successful if it seemed to me with Stanley and Roy, the two daughters.

Stanley, the younger, is the spoiled beauty of the family. Her record isn't a pretty one. She steals her best friend's fiancé and jilts him on the eve of her marriage to elope with Peter, her sister's husband. Her subsequent behavior drives Peter to suicide, an off-stage tragedy that is never sufficiently clarified. She is brought home, all too tenderly, to ruin the lives that had been built up again during her absence. Miss Glasgow has written her as representing in part a generation foot-loose and mind-loose in a world without meaning. But Stanley, one feels, hardly fills out so large a pattern. She isn't the tragic end-product of an age. She is merely a nuisance, without heart or intelligence. And the pro-

ductive tenderness she seems able to arouse in all the people she has mistreated leaves one questioning and a little irritated.

Roy, the older sister, is the chief victim of Stanley's depredations. Shattered and lost when Peter leaves her for Stanley, she has nothing to fall back on but her own fierce fortitude and pride, and the beginning and ending of that is a bitter consuming egotism. Yet tragic as she is one feels again that the author's patience is a little too large and brooding for its subject, her notable irony a little too restrained.

The writing itself is beautiful, moving in the ear as well as on the mind, like melancholy music. But the final value of the novel is in its "message": a word Miss Glasgow has too much courage and integrity to scorn; the message that even in a world fallen into chaos there is still a place for the upright human spirit.

Current Fiction

BY STEWART C. EASTON

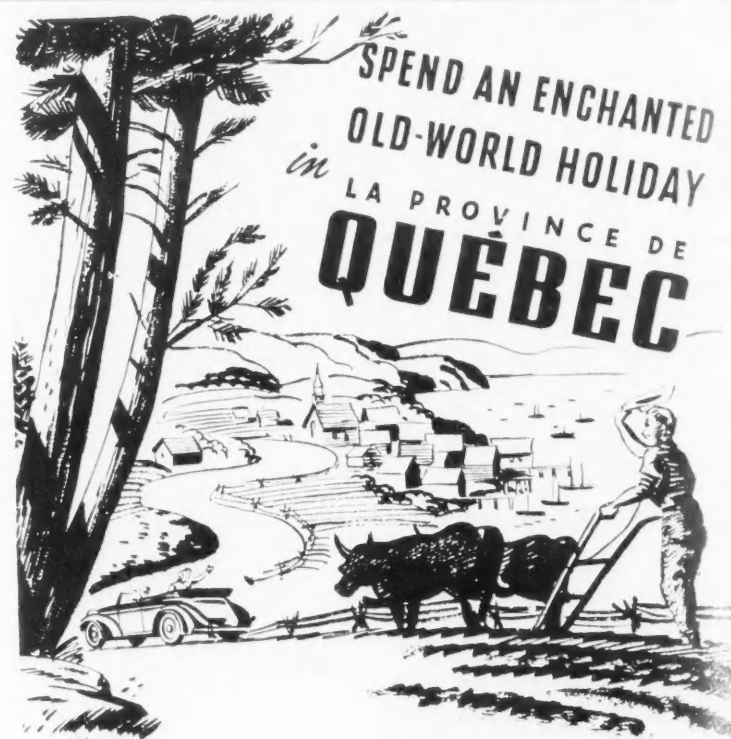
I DON'T often allow myself to be infuriated by a book. Only twice within the last year have I thrown a novel against the wall in petulant rage. One, of course, was *Random Harvest*. *Fan Dance at Cockerow*, by Daniel Carson Goodman, (Longmans Green, \$3.00) is the second. The reason in each case is the same; both, I fear, are a result of a horrid conspiracy between publisher and author, to make their readers discuss their books and so increase the sales. *Fan Dance at Cockerow* is a far better book, a much profounder study of human nature. Yet Mr. Goodman ruins it with a trick ending, making one of the girls commit suicide just when in sight of what you have been carefully led to believe she wanted. This of course neatly solves the plot, but shatters the faith and trust of the reader.

There is, in fact, altogether too much unnecessary plot in this novel. There are five principal characters, two millionaires, two girls, both beautiful but one intelligent and the other dumb and loving. Finally there is a frustrated young writer, who marries one and loves the other. The millionaires are well drawn and convincing, especially Dudley, the lonely sentimental one. Iris, the intelligent girl is very carefully portrayed, but does not quite come off. Mr. Goodman has acquired the facile Dreiser habit of describing a character from the outside, in this case as a gay, lively, wild, red-haired wom-

Mr. Vardis Fisher is one of the finest writers alive today. After his *Children of God* it hardly seemed possible that he could repeat his success. But in *City of Illusion* (Musson \$3.00) there is no sign of any falling off from his high standard. This time he tells of the rise and fall of Virginia City. The ingredients of great drama were there, to be molded by any writer who cared to use them. But perhaps because of the immense possibilities, most are content, like Clarence Kelland, to let history speak for itself, and romanticize the people. . . . But Mr. Fisher does much more than this. He sees something of the "lacrime rerum"; his leading character, Eilly Bowers who was there at the beginning and survives at its end, is no superwoman, but an ignorant, self-righteous, possessive person, without any spark of greatness beyond her thwarted human love instincts, who became rich through luck and tenacity and poor through stupidity and credulity. Mr. Fisher's achievement is that one always believes in her, and even at her worst she never quite forfeits our sympathy.

Your Week-End Book

Begin the Trout Season by Reading
VIRGIN WATER
Thirty-Five Years in Quest of the Squawtail Trout
By Leighton Brewster
A personal record of actual experiences in pond and stream in Quebec Province, including a chapter on "Creating My Own Trout Fishing." Illustrated. \$2.00.
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.



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LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

CANADA'S OLD-WORLD VACATIONLAND

THE BOOKSHELF

Wavell's Allenby

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ALLENBY: A STUDY IN GREATNESS, by General Sir Archibald Wavell, K.C.B. Oxford. \$4.50.

THIS volume is unique, because it is probably the first occasion on which one great general has published a Life of another great general, while himself preparing for a campaign of immeasurable importance. It is as though Napoleon had written a Life of Marshal Saxe, (whom he profoundly admired) just before embarking on his campaign against Vienna.

Events did not permit Gen. Wavell to complete his monograph on Field Marshal Lord Allenby, whom he regarded as the greatest of modern generals. But, by last June, he had brought his story up to the conclusion of Lord Allenby's active military career; the Battle of Megiddo, which secured victory for Britain over all of Palestine and Syria. Taken in conjunction with the victories of Maude in Mesopotamia and Lawrence in Arabia, Megiddo meant the final disintegration of the old Turkish Empire. Thus Wavell leaves Allenby at an epochal point in the history of the Middle East. In a subsequent section he had intended to deal with Allenby's career as High Commissioner in Egypt. This section, which if all goes well, he shall yet have leisure to write, will be entitled "The Ploughshare"; and will be of profound importance. The period of Allenby's immediate post-war service saw the rise of the Egyptian National party, and resulted in the resurrection of the Egyptian monarchy, for the first time since the death of Cleopatra.

A circumstance which gives spectacular interest to the Palestine campaign which began in June 1917 and ended with complete victory in October, 1918, is the fact that he was fighting on ground which had been a battlefield since the dawn of recorded history. Thus for Allenby, the Old Testament, Roman history, the annals of the Crusades, the story of Napoleon's disastrous campaign at the dawn of the 19th century, all became text books. Gen. Wavell combines with military genius, literary gifts of a very high order, and makes dramatic use of these backgrounds in the course of his narrative.

Though the Palestine campaign provides the most stirring and colorful part of the narrative, it is not the major part of the book. It covers a period of 18 months in a career of action which had lasted over 25 years. No general who fought in the last World War had seen more of action than Lord Allenby. He fought as a young subaltern in Bechuanaland and Zululand in the early eighties; he had been an efficient cavalry leader in the South African War of 40-odd years ago; he had played a most active role in training Lord Haldane's Territorial Army almost wiped out in the latter months of 1914; he had been in the back of things with the old "Contemptibles" in the retreat from Mons; as a cavalry leader he had played a most conspicuous part in harrying the Germans after the Battle of the Marne. Steadily promoted he had proven one of the most effective of British generals in the second Battle of Ypres, and he was in command of the Third Army on the Western Front when in the spring of 1917 he was suddenly ordered to go to Egypt and try to end the deadlock in the Near East.

Gen. Wavell, who has a magic touch in making matters of strategy and tactics clear to the lay mind, provides the reader with much illuminative detail as to all these campaigns; and especially with regard to the situation in France in the long period of trench warfare following the Battle of the Marne.

For years previous Allenby had been in contact with nearly all the British generals who became famous

between 1914 and 1918. With deft touch Gen. Wavell etches the characteristics of most of them. Of profound interest is his Plutarchian and analytic comparison of the characters of Allenby and Haig, who, born within a month or two of each other, had grown up in the Army together. Through the years they remained absolutely incompatible. Haig was a man, says Gen. Wavell, of single-track mind, indifferent to general knowledge. Allenby was the reverse; a man of unlimited intellectual interests who in the East was able to apply his vast fund of general information to military needs. Haig was a man of cool and thoroughly disciplined temper; Allenby was a man who, by inability to control his temper, had made himself unnecessarily unpopular.

If the Army had been able to do without Allenby he would probably have been edged out long before 1914, for in military circles he had no family influence. He was a paradoxical person. Flowers, birds and little children excited his most intense affection; yet he would reduce hard-bitten subordinates to tears by the bitterness of his tongue. When the explosion was over that was all there was about it. He was incapable of pursuing resentments and was perhaps the most painstaking C.O. who ever lived in perusing records of court martials, to see that no man suffered injustice. Yet he was always telling officers that they should be court-martialed.

In France his chief friend among men of his own years seems to have been Lord Byng, and to him he confided his resentment at being sent away from France. He thought the aim was to side-track him. He little realized how well Fate had played his hand for him. Once in the East, clothed with full command, all the great qualities that had matured in him; all the knowledge and wisdom and cunning his ever-active mind had accumulated became available for use. The story of his ability to employ secrecy, deception and surprise to defeat the enemy is as fascinating as a mystery tale. With this went his insatiable thoroughness, and his basic conviction that the worst enemies his troops had to face were not Turks and Germans but disease. The crusaders had been destroyed by malaria; Napoleon's forces in part by blindness. Conserving health and life among his troops became a mania. He was liable to turn up anywhere to see his regulations were being carried out. Therefore whenever he left his quarters a code message "B.L." went out. It signified "Bull's Loose." For years, because of his forthright methods, Allenby had been known as "The Bull."

One of the most interesting revelations in this book is that, though he had no immediate military ancestors, Allenby was a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell, greatest of British cavalry tacticians. Allenby was the last great soldier who depended on horse-flesh in manoeuvre, and in the opinion of Gen. Wavell as great as Cromwell. Though this book covers but 300 pages, its author's comprehensive knowledge of all military history makes every paragraph illuminative.

For Musicians

MUSICAL QUESTIONS AND QUIZZES, by Marion Bauer. Thomas Allen. \$2.50.

AS A usual thing I dislike quizzes. A feeling that life is sufficiently puzzling without going out of my way to make it any more so. This particular book, however, I liked very much, for it is obviously intended as fun for specialists. The great trouble with quizzes is that one is quite likely to be asked: "What is oolite?" and shown up as an ignor-

amus, when one's next door neighbor is asked: "Who wrote *Jessica's First Prayer*?" the answer to which one knows and with which one wishes to astonish the company. Quizzes which include questions from a wide variety of fields are a bore, whereas specialized quizzes are great sport, for only specialists compete in them. The specialized quiz, also, can be made much more erudite than the mixed variety.

Only musical enthusiasts will be able to cope with Miss Bauer's book, but they will like it immensely and should get it at once. It will be invaluable to them at parties, for they can then sit in a circle, shaking their flowing hair and laughing musically over such questions as: "What composer died from the effects of dropping a baton on his foot?" or "In what orchestral work does the bassoon show its 'clown' characteristic?" And while they are having the time of their lives the rest of us can be happy too, blissfully conscious that we are not expected to know any of the answers.

For Young Artists

If you have a young relative who passionately desires to be an artist you had better make your next gift a copy of *Be An Artist* by Marion Downer (Longmans, Green. \$2.50). Miss Downer has been a successful artist herself, and knows what she is talking about. She knows very well that it is useless to attempt to discourage a child who wants to draw or paint, and so she merely mentions the difficulties which lie in the path, knowing that lack of talent or application will eliminate the unworthy in time. She very sensibly recommends a beginning in commercial work and paints no Henri Murger pictures of life in the Latin Quarter or Greenwich Village. A good book this, and highly recommended to worried parents; they should read it themselves before giving it to the budding Leonardo, however.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

"No Parking" Sign For Broomsticks

IN THE days when witches were believed to ride broomsticks high over the chimney pots of Merrie England, it was common practice to hang a witch ball over the door. The theory of this was if the witch did a power dive in through the front

BY BERNICE COFFEY

door she would slide off the ball, become confused, and fly away to scare the wits out of someone else.

It is a long way from the Seventeenth Century, or thereabouts, to

the Twentieth when the English place their reliance in anti-aircraft fire and planes to keep the skies overhead clear of evil things, but the witch balls continue to have a curious fascination for collectors.

Our introduction to them took place at Minerva Elliott's shop in Toronto—a spot where one could spend hours examining all sorts of curious and lovely old things and thrilling to the touch and sight of lengths of beautiful fabrics as they are brought forth from old chests. One of the witch balls—so large it cannot be encompassed by two hands—hangs in the window of this shop. The centuries have mellowed its colors so that now it looks like a huge iridescent pearl as it mirrors in miniature everything taking place within the room where it hangs. There are smaller balls, too, in brilliant jewel-like reds, bronze, green which, heaped together in a bowl make one of the loveliest and most unusual table decorations one could hope to see.

Mrs. Elliott says they are becoming increasingly difficult to find not only because of the war—but because an Englishman whose hobby was searching them out, died not long ago. She recalls a visit to the Earl of Drogheda's house in which there was a drawing room done in sapphire blue with an enormous fireplace of lapis lazuli, and furnishings in the petunia shades. A large bowl on one of the tables in this room was filled with scores of witches' balls in all shades of the rainbow. Another person who collected them was the late Sir William Orpen who, according to Mrs. Elliott, was a most delightful and unusual personality. He also had a childlike pleasure in toys and she recalls that among his treasures was a box of metal dolls which lay flat in their box until one passed a hand across them when they rose and danced.

The unpleasant old lady who rode through the night astride a broomstick has gone, but the "No Parking" talismans that were supposed to banish her unwelcome presence continue to serve a decorative purpose.

Some Heraldry

Whether or not you know or only like to dwell on the pleasant possibility that a coat-of-arms hangs somewhere on one of the branches of the family tree, we believe you will be interested in a forthcoming exhibition of heraldry.

The official title is "The Historic Heraldry of Britain" and heaven only knows the wires that must have been pulled in order to bring it to this country. Those who have a visit to the New York World's Fair among their souvenirs will remember having seen it in the British Pavilion. When the Fair closed the exhibit was presented to the Library of Congress at Washington, and it is only by courtesy of the Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish, and the benign approval of the United States Government and of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, that it is permitted to be brought to Canada for a short time.

The exhibition is composed of replicas of 128 shields of England's great and the shields represent families from the time of Geoffrey de Mandeville (1144) to those of Cecil John Rhodes, Lord Lister and Lord Kitchener. One may see for oneself Sir Francis Walsingham's coat-of-arms which, for instance, in the unique language of heraldry is described as, "Paly of six argent and sable a fess gules. A crescent for cadency."

Presented by the Toronto Branch of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada in co-operation with the T. Eaton company in Toronto, the shields will be displayed on the walls of "The Hall of Heraldry" against a cloth-of-gold background. Somewhere in the offing will be two golden lions couchant or rampant, we are unable to say—and for good

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"And the bride was lovely in—" a gown of white lace and net. Bodice and sleeves are of white lace with pearl embroidery at the neckline. The wide skirt is of white net, and the veil is of net edged with lace.

measure there will be copies of the crown jewels and a copy of the Magna Charta which is the treasured possession of a Canadian lady who is lending it for the occasion.

All the proceeds of the exhibition will be given by the Loyalists to the

purchase of a mobile canteen for service with the bombed civilians of England.

Here Come the Brides

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Gold and white for candlelight. The eyelet embroidery, done in heavy gold thread, outlines the deep neckline, softly flared tunic and sleeves.

which covers the entire audience were afforded an unusual opportunity to see what this season's brides will wear at a fashion show presented recently in Toronto in the Georgian Room of the T. Eaton Company. Its title was "Aisles of Romance," and the show was presented under the auspices of the '37 Club whose members acted as mannequins. Interspersed with the troupeaux keyed to each type of wedding were no less than eight brides. Two of the wedding gowns shown will be seen on the screen when the movies in which they are worn by the stars appear in your neighborhood. These frocks came directly to the show from Hollywood and were designed by Edith Head, stylist for Paramount Pictures. One of them is the dress worn by Madeleine Carroll in "Virginia"—a hoop-skirted frock in pale pink tulle and lace with tight little bouquets of pink and blue flowers caught in the folds of the swaying neckline. The other, worn by Barbara Stanwyck in "The Lady Eve," was a classic gown of white slipper satin with white tulle veil.

Designed for a formal afternoon



Her slip's showing! and it is a crisp white cotton one with a ruffle made of old-fashioned white eyelet embroidery of the sort worn in 1910.

wedding in a great cathedral was a magnificent period gown of ivory crepe faille with a long torso line to the waist. The bridesmaids' frocks repeated this interesting line and emphasized it by a blue ribbon threaded under the lace where this line ended low on the hips. Their hats were pink lace halos.

For her informal wedding in the little college chapel the career girl wore a simple pink wool dress with redingote to match, and her attendant a blue crepe afternoon frock. The girl who is fortunate to have at her command a lovely garden in which to stage her wedding ceremony will be completely won by the pictorial qualities of a formal garden wedding in the late afternoon as suggested here. The bride's gown was of glazed daffodil yellow sateen with a slight bustle effect at the back and a pannier over the hips to hold the frock out. The heart-shaped neck was outlined with a narrow pleated edging. Frocks of the attendants were similar in style, except for the train, and were translated in a glazed yellow flower-garden chintz. In a garden-setting we can think of nothing lovelier than these frocks, unless it be that selected by the next bride for a candle light wedding in the country church. This was a picture gown in Della Robbia blue encrusted with rows and rows of narrow lace, and a heart-shaped neckline.

The fifth wedding group was designed for a formal military wedding taking place in a garrison church. Here the red, white and blue theme was carried through the entire wedding party. The bride's gown was of sheerest white organza in shepherdess style, and her veil fell from a little white Dutch cap with winged sides. The frocks worn by her attendants were similar in style, and red and blue was introduced into the color scheme by means of white crooked staffs wound with red and blue flowers. The color scheme also was carried into the gowns of the maternal parents of the bride and groom with the mother of the bride in a white chiffon gown with large blue coin dots, mother of the groom in another frock of the same style in white with red dots.

An amusing climax took place at the conclusion of the show when the Bride of Tomorrow was announced. The bride and her attendants were about thirteen years of age and it is difficult to imagine a more composed wedding party. The addition

of a "groom" of the same age was an innovation. The young man, about the same age as that of his "bride," was a marvel of poise nor was his broad grin marred by the gold bands on his teeth.

One of the highlights of the show was the appearance of Mademoiselle Mala Rubinstein, niece of Madame Helena Rubinstein, who spoke most charmingly on the important contribution of beauty to morale in time of war. She spoke also of the necessity of retaining after marriage all the loveliness which was the bride's during the days of courtship.

"Aisles of Romance" was under the direction of the bride's counselor, Claire Dreier.

The Painting's the Thing

William Pahlmann, brilliant American decorator-designer, has just completed a number of rooms for which the basic color schemes were furnished by specially commissioned paintings by outstanding American artists. The rooms are on view at a well-known Fifth Avenue Shop.

The penthouse apartment in which Pahlmann used all wool fabrics, consists of three rooms. The bedroom is built around Robert Philip's "Pensive Girl" which has rich tones of chartreuse and gold. Two mammoth window-walls are hung with soft oyster gray wool draperies over glass curtains in narrow stripes of red, green, blue and white. The other walls are subdued chartreuse which is picked up by the covers and headboards of the beds. Bolsters are covered with oyster gray wool to match the important draperies.

A broad chaise longue is upholstered in a darker gray mottled tweed fabric.

The deep-piled, ribbed wool chenille rug in honey beige with six inch fringe gives the room a further elegant touch.

"Dress Rehearsal," a brilliant canvas by Georges Schreiber, sets a lively color scheme for the penthouse all-purpose room. Dorothy Liebes, noted American textile designer, especially designed wool fabrics for this apartment. All of them have a hand-loomed appearance. Six blonde oak dining room chairs are



Jewels to wear with summer white... twisted necklace of pearls and sapphire beads; diamond hoop earrings.

upholstered in different colors taken from Harlequin's costume in Schreiber's painting: bright green, royal blue, light blue, and magenta woven with a gold thread that gives them added life. Cream colored wool curtains, also woven with a gold thread in them, run on tracks on two walls—one closing off an opening to a terrace, the other separating this room from the next.

The third room in this apartment may be thrown open by pulling the draperies back. This room, with walls a soft muted green, takes its inspiration from a portrait of Mrs. Craig Whitney in ski clothes painted by Ernest Fiene. Here too are decorative wool fabrics. The window draperies, designed by Dorothy Liebes, are cream color wool and mohair with horizontal stripes of the wool yarn in fringe effect. Two large,

tufted banquettes are upholstered in soft green wool that matches the walls. One large pouf is upholstered in magenta wool; another in lemon yellow.

The rug in this room is magnificent. Three tones of beige wool chenille are used in flower and scroll designs on a green background that matches the walls and banquettes.



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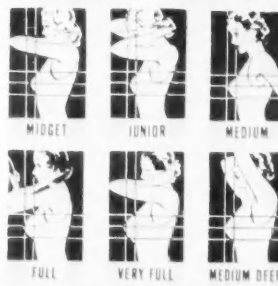
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THE LONDON LETTER

Bankers Have Their Deeper Feelings

BY P. O'D.

IN GREAT BRITAIN Easter this year was a two-day holiday—Sunday and Monday. Good Friday was an ordinary working day, with the shops all open, and everyone carrying on as usual. Except the banks! The banks closed. I had never thought of bankers as especially religious fellows. But there you are—you never really can tell. They hide their deeper feelings, perhaps.

It was sad to have the Easter holiday cut in half, but two days are better than none. Besides, people might as well be at work—there is very little else to do.

In other and happier years Easter marked the first great annual exodus. Fired by the sight of huge bunches of daffodils and tulips in the flower-sellers' barrows, London joyously flung its personal belongings into its bags—or stuffed them into its raincoat pocket, as the case might be—and hied away to the downs to see the little lambs gambolling on the fresh green turf, or to the woods to root up whatever wild flowers might have ventured forth, or to the seaside to wade in the cold, cold water, to shiver in the salt sea breezes, to eat tons of Brighton Rock (or its equivalent under other names), and finally to go home again feeling rather tired, rather sick, but completely satisfied. A lovely 'oliday!

This year even Brighton was barred. It has been forbidden territory these several weeks past, forbidden to all except residents, people who have business there, or people with close relatives whom they really must visit—with evidence to prove it. No good turning up with picnic baskets and little spades and buckets, and explaining to the "cops" at the railways stations or the bus-stops that auntie is desperately ill, and that you had to bring the family down to say goodbye to her. They have heard all those.

Under the circumstances, Britain devoted its attention this Easter to getting on with the war.

Wartime Horse-Racing

It was Benjamin Franklin, I think, who said that the great thing about being a reasonable creature was that you could always find reasons for anything you wanted to do. I was reminded of this recently when reading in the newspapers various pleas from eminent horse-racing people for the continuance of that great national sport. Not on the strength of its entertainment value, its beneficent power to distract the public mind now and then from the too assiduous contemplation of its troubles and responsibilities. Nothing frivolous like that! The public may demand bread, it seems, but not circuses—not if it wants a sympathetic hearing.

The argument put forward by the

racing enthusiasts is that if horse-racing is not continued in some form or other, however restricted, breeders will not be willing or able to go on breeding, and so the world-famous quality of English horseflesh will deteriorate and a great national asset will be lost—at least for some considerable time.

There is, no doubt, something in this argument—possibly quite a lot—though to an unhorse person like myself it seems rather odd that the end of horse-racing should necessarily mean the end of horse-breeding. If the English thoroughbred is a national asset—and it certainly would seem to be, considering the numbers of them that used to be exported and the prices that used to be paid for them—it should be worth the breeder's while to go on producing, whether race-meetings are held or not. After all, even world-wars don't go on forever.

A Better Argument?

I was so tactless as to say something of the sort to a racing man. His reply was abrupt and scornful.

"How the devil can you tell whether a horse is any good or not, unless you try him out in actual races?" he asked. "Mere practice gallops are nothing."

I didn't press the point. Who was I that I should argue with an expert? But I still think there is a good deal of humbug in the claim. The real argument for the continuance of horse-racing, it seems to me, is the very argument that these sporting gentlemen carefully slur over—the immense amount of pleasure that it gives to this horse-loving and race-loving people.

There is nothing that thrills your average Englishman so much as a well-run race. If he can't be present to see it, he is thrilled even to read about it—as the evening editions of the London papers make abundantly clear. Surely this is worth a lot, worth all the food the horses may eat, and worth the money he himself may lose to his bookie. And if it takes his mind for a while off the war—well, so much the better!

Identity Card Nuisance

The authorities have recently been issuing stern warnings about the way people go on losing their identity cards. More than 500,000 have already done so, it seems, and over \$20,000 has been paid in fees, even though the shilling for a new card is not always collected.

Many of these lost cards have been accidentally destroyed, no doubt, but there must be a great many still lying about somewhere possibly in the hands of persons not supposed to have them. It would be a poor sort of fifth-columnist that couldn't get an identity card any time he wanted one.

The Government went to a great deal of trouble and expense equipping everyone in the country with these folded yellow cards, which we are supposed always to carry. The job was done with amazing speed and thoroughness—thanks to the efforts of a huge staff. But, except for their use in applying for ration books, it is hard to see what purpose the cards really serve. And what a nuisance the things are!

An identity card is the sort of thing people are forever forgetting or mislaying—especially if they happen to be ladies. Men with their more methodical minds, or perhaps their greater number of pockets, manage a little better. Not that it makes much difference. The sentry or policeman who may happen to ask for it barely glances at it. If you haven't it, and he is a good fellow—as he generally is—he looks you over, decides you are not an enemy alien, grins, and waves you on.

Even if, like a good citizen, you have it all ready for him—in one of those natty little celluloid cases

shops sell for the purpose—and even if he, like a model sentry or policeman, were to study it with the utmost care, he would really be no farther ahead. It gives a name, an address, and a serial number. They are probably yours, but they might be anybody's. He has no means of knowing, unless he happens to know you. And in that case there is no need to look at your card, and he doesn't.

As part of the national system of registration the identity card has its undoubted uses. Perhaps that is really all the authorities intended it should be and do. But we are constantly being warned to carry ours as part of the precautions against such enemy agents as may be at large and at work in this country; and for that purpose they are about as useful as so many cigarette pictures.

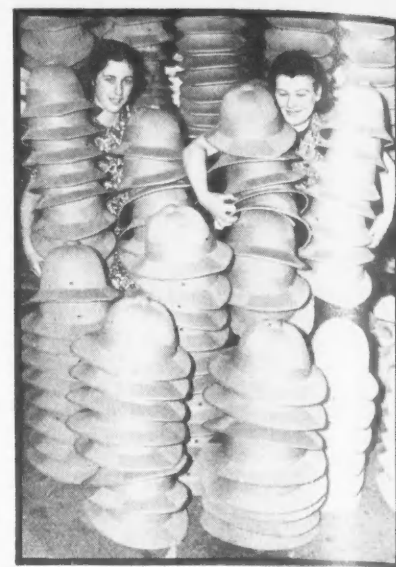
On the other hand, perhaps no sort of identity card, however detailed and elaborate—complete with picture and all, like a passport—would do much more good. When it comes to faking such things, our little Nordic brothers are probably the craftiest craftsmen in the world. They have raised forgery almost to the dignity of a national art.

Money in Bad Plays

If you can't write a good play, and yet feel that you must write a play of some sort, the thing to do is to write a really bad play, a complete howler. In that case, you may make just as much money—or even more. Only you must be entirely in earnest. It is not the sort of thing you can do with your tongue in your cheek. You must feel that you have a mission.

Mr. Walter Reynolds, who died the other day in his ninetieth year, possessed the secret. About five years ago he wrote and produced "Young England," which will probably go down in theatrical history as the worst and funniest play ever seen in London. But Mr. Reynolds was not trying to be funny. He wrote it with patriotic fervor all about heroic Boy Scouts and virtuous Girl Guides and horrid prowling villains.

It was intended as a fiery, but tender appeal to the hearts of his countrymen. And his countrymen responded with such whole-hearted



Solar topees, prepared in great numbers for the Army of the Nile.

vigor that they nearly wrecked the various theatres in which it appeared. No play that packed so many theatres ever caused so many to close down. The furniture simply wouldn't stand it.

When Mr. Reynolds first put on "Young England" at the Victoria Palace he had to do it all himself, for no one else would touch it. The play was a complete flop for the first few nights. Then London suddenly woke up to what it was missing. Thereafter the theatre was jammed with delighted audiences, that cheered and hissed and laughed until they rocked helplessly in their seats. People were led out by the dozen babbling hysterically. It was a riot—all good clean fun, but a riot just the same.

At first Mr. Reynolds was very indignant. He made speeches from the stage and wrote letters to the newspapers protesting against the conspiracy of which he considered himself the victim. He even threatened to withdraw his play for good and all. But he didn't—there were compensations. They amounted finally to about £20,000. It is a very soothing sum.

Often in the pleasant privacy of the box-office, as he counted the evening's takings, Mr. Reynolds must have smiled indulgently. Nice people! A little rowdy, of course, and rather blind to the higher and nobler aspects of art—but such nice people! He may even have laughed out loud. If he did, he had every right. He had much the best of the joke.

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THE FILM PARADE

At Last, The Great Dictator

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE Great Dictator" had been shown, applauded, criticized, censored or banned practically everywhere on the globe before it reached our local theatre. Months ago all the wrappings were stripped from the surprises; including the major surprise that authentic genius working over so long a stretch of time should have produced something less than a masterpiece.

The delay offered at least one compensation for late comers. Prepared for less than we might have hoped we got rather more than we expected. It is true that the film is uneven and curiously organized—or disorganized—and that events, moving even more swiftly than the agile Chaplin, have gone beyond his most fantastic exaggerations. Even so I found the picture far more moving and exciting, even far funnier than I had expected. The early events were old Chaplin and all the better for being so endearingly familiar. The satire particularly in the doubletalking radio speeches and in the exquisite ballet sequence with the hubble globe had the incomparable Chaplin quality which can't be caught by pages of description, however detailed and acute. And if the film fails at the end it wasn't because the long final speech lacked either passion or meaning. It was chiefly I think because the world Chaplin had just described and the future he envisaged seemed too far apart ever to be brought together; so that the plea of the little Jewish barber seemed to turn at last to an expense of spirit in a waste of shame.

IT IS obvious now that Chaplin took too long over "The Great Dictator." Even if the material of his picture hadn't been political and subject to change without notice, it would still have been too long. For time is never on the side of the artist, particularly an artist of Chaplin's divided temperament. The first excitement of the creator dies down and then if the work isn't finished the flunkier must take over. And somewhere in the process of pondering his material the pattern loses its sharp edge and the original intention is lost or merges into something else. Something of the sort seems to have happened to "The Great Dictator." Intelligence and compassion, admirable as they are, can't take the place of creative comedy. In Chaplin's case they often work against it and the artist's delight in his work becomes a labor for human society and the comic Jewish barber an urgent Messiah. Charles Chaplin's heart and conscience were undoubtedly with the Messiah and humanity, but the Chaplin genius was with his comic barber and grotesque Hynkel.

It seems possible that if the picture had been run off in a year or even half a year, instead of in four, if Charles Chaplin had worked freely and inventively while the idea of grotesque dictatorship was still fresh and exciting to his imagination, "The Great Dictator" might have been a better if less humane comedy.

Maybe the problems of our impossible society should be left to greater thinkers and lesser artists than Charles Chaplin.

FOR weeks we've been hearing about Preston Sturges's "Lady Eve," and for once a picture actually turns out to be as good as its advance publicity. The plot—about a rich but lovable sucker (Henry Fonda) and an adventuress with a

heart of gold (Barbara Stanwyck) is so antique that one imagines the audacious Mr. Sturges taking it on as a bet. Whatever inspired him, he has done wonders with it. The picture is fresh and funny and outrageously improbable. The dialogue (by Mr. Sturges) is shrewd and fast, the direction (also by Mr. Sturges) is incomparably ingenious and smooth. As each twist in the story approaches he has a new trick to pull out of the hat and you find yourself negotiating the familiar turn without even recognizing it. It's a pleasure to be handed hokum in such a bland disguise.

Henry Fonda as the hero of the piece stumbles innocently through a role that might have been assigned to the early Harold Lloyd. Barbara Stanwyck presides over his discom-

fitures with a vivacity and good-humor one would never have expected from a girl who seemed permanently dedicated to emotional tortures on the screen. As a card-sharping miss and later as a titled English lady whose accent slips only occasionally from polite Mayfair to pure Brooklynese, she is constantly a pleasure to watch and listen to. Picking his cast with loving care, Mr. Sturges has also included Charles Coburn and Eric Blore. It was all a delightful surprise. And now if Mr. Preston Sturges wants to write, produce and direct a comedy about a young couple who pretend to be married when they really aren't and have to spend the night in someone's apartment he can go right ahead with it. I'm prepared to be surprised by what he can do even with that.



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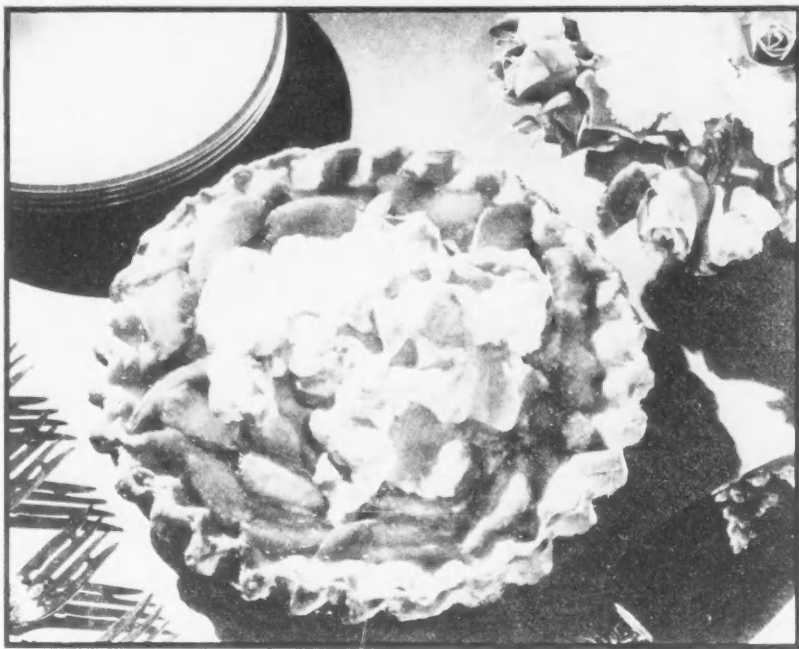
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Books and magazines for the Royal Navy are now distributed to 50 ports, packed in sacks for easy transport.



Quick-frozen peaches, which come sliced and sweetened, bring summer's fruitful bounty to the table in spring. Here they are seen piled in a baked pie shell topped with whipped cream—man's favorite dessert.

CONCERNING FOOD

At Home With Elsie

BY JANET MARCH

PERHAPS all of you are so up to date that you have often visited factories, and wonder at the intelligence of modern machinery is no longer in you. As for me, I'm a fool about a doughnut machine, one of the products of modern science which you can get to see quite often set out in shops, so when I get loose in a big plant with a lot of things happening I get quite silly with amazement. A few weeks ago I was taken

through a big dairy. I was there to hear of the benefits of irradiated milk, and to learn of new ways of cramming calcium and all the other things we need into our diets, but what I liked was the Eskimo pie machine. Eskimo pies were one of the newly discovered wonders of the age when I was young. It's true that they haven't the dietary value of irradiated milk, but Oh Boy! you should see the machine that makes

them, and dips them in chocolate and revolves until the chocolate dries. It is a pleasure to watch and seems to have a higher I.Q. than many people I know.

We must get back to the real business of the trip. We are all so used to hearing that this or that thing has this or that vitamin in it which we must have or our hair will fall out and our eyes begin to squint, that we have become increasingly conscious of the part played by vitamins in our well-being. For instance, irradiated milk, which is chuck full of Vitamin D. D is the sunshine vitamin, which we are all so short of in the winter time. To irradiate milk it is exposed to ultra violet rays, and after this treatment each quart should have acquired 430 international units which is somewhere around the amount each person should have each day. Irradiated milk is homogenized which most people prefer as it means Junior can't swipe all the cream off the top of the bottle because he got home from school first. The cream is broken up and evenly and permanently distributed all through the milk. I have an old-fashioned dislike of this sort of milk, but pay no attention, I'm told this proves that I belong to horse and buggy days.

According to dairies people should use more milk, and they try to devise ways for them to do this. My personal worry is how not to use so much milk, and I have been found creeping out to the kitchen to drop a little pure chlorinated Lake Ontario water into the thick creamy soup. Milk tickets vanish as if we kept a personal magician in the kitchen. I wish the milk companies would think up a bigger container, and one would hope a cheaper one. A quart becomes a drop in this particular bucket.

For the families the dairies worry about here is a dinner menu with milk in each dish.

Potato Cheese Soup

Meat Patties

Carrot Ring Scalloped Potatoes

Saucer Puddings

Potato Cheese Soup

3 medium sized potatoes
2 cups of boiling water
3 cups of milk



Roasted to a turn and framed in a ring of fluffy white rice, chicken is an unfailing source of gastronomical and esthetic satisfaction.

1 slice of onion
3 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
Salt, pepper
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
1 cup of grated cheese

Cook the potatoes in boiling water until they are soft. Put through a coarse sieve and measure the potato water left. Add to this enough milk to make four cups of liquid. Heat the mixture of milk and water and put in it the slice of onion. Melt the butter in another pan and stir in the flour and salt and pepper. Take the onion out of the milk where it has been simmering and add the milk to the flour and butter, stirring until it thickens. Add the cheese and stir till very smooth, put in the parsley and serve.

Meat Patties

1 pound of minced lean beef
1 cup of rich milk, or preferably thin cream
1½ cups of dry bread crumbs
1 egg
2 tablespoons of chopped onion
2/3 cup of water
Salt, pepper

Mix all the ingredients together and mould into patties. Put them on a greased baking pan and cook in a hot oven—450° for fifteen minutes. Some of your favorite brand of pickles chopped up finely and added to this gives it flavor.

Carrot Ring

6 fair sized carrots
2 eggs
1 cup of rich milk
½ teaspoon of sugar
Pepper
½ cup of blanched almonds
2 tablespoons of butter

Grate the carrots, and you should have about two and a half cups. Boil in a small amount of water until they are soft. Beat the eggs and add the milk and seasonings and chopped almonds and carrots. Melt the butter in a ring mould and, if you have more butter than you need, mix the balance into the carrots. Pour in the mixture and oven poach in a slow oven until it is firm.

Scalloped Potatoes

Peel and slice the potatoes thin and lay them in layers in a buttered baking dish and dredge each layer with flour and season with salt and pepper and dot with butter. Put an extra large amount of butter on the top layer and then pour in milk until you can see it half way up the dish. Do not put more milk in or the dish will overflow. Let this cook in a hot oven and as soon as the potatoes are soft they will absorb the milk, when more should be added.

Saucer Puddings

3 tablespoonfuls of butter
1 3 of a cup of flour
2 eggs
1 cup of milk

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spoonful of jam in the middle of each one. Fold over and serve.

A prominent Canadian nutritionist once said that it was his opinion that one of the reasons old people so often broke their bones easily was that diets lacking in calcium taken over a long period of years had weakened the bones. If you eat many dinners like this one, you should then be able to go skiing at ninety and stay intact.



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A simple hat, a way with a veil—and here are the results: Above, a light green veil is wrapped around the crown and tied at back in a bow.

—While here a navy blue patterned veil shadows the mouth and chin and is drawn up on both sides to the top of the head in a slide rosette.



And now the veil is reversed and is tied at the side beneath the chin in a fly-away bow that reminds of the fashions of our grandmothers.

THE DRESSING TABLE

Before and After the Bath

BY ISABEL MORGAN

ANNA HELD bathed in milk and a lot of glamor girls of past centuries bathed in wine and other weird concoctions but we will take tap water—and thank our stars for modern plumbing and all the other things that make bathing a pleasure as well as hygienic.

The prime purpose of bath salts or foam or oil is to soften the bath water, so that it does a more effective cleansing job and does not dry out the skin. Practically all of them are effective water softeners. Their second purpose, of course, is to perfume the bath and you. So we suggest that you remember to put in your salts, or what have you, before you run the water. Most of the things we use now are in easily soluble form, but it is still the force of the water swirling on them that spreads the perfume evenly throughout the bath. Of course, the old days when we dropped a handful of crystals each the size of the Kohinoor into a tub and wound up having to sit on unmelting rocks are done and gone. Bath salts mostly come very finely ground now, and a spoonful or so will do to scent any tub. Pine and floral odors are still most popular.

If your skin is very dry, you probably prefer a few drops of bath oil; a small bottle lasts a goodish time, and makes your skin feel sleeker afterwards. Don't expect bath foam to do anything particular for you in the way of health or beautifying, but it's lots of fun to use. It will perfume you nicely, and there is an exhilaration in the sparkling bubbling white concoction. But it's mostly good just because it makes you feel so gay and luxurious. The effervescent action of the foam is caused by the combination of sodium bicarbonate with citric acid, or some similar agent. Bicarbonate of soda alone will not bubble, but you'll find using a half pound of it in your tub most soothing for sunburned or dry and itching skin.

If you're ever terribly, terribly broke, you might even tear a leaf from grandmother's notebook and

try bran meal or starch. They won't enfold you in silken fragrance but they will soften the water. Don't forget though that they don't dissolve in water easily like your modern products. If you use bran, suspend it in the tub in a muslin bag, squeeze the saturated bag thoroughly and then throw the bran itself away. Of course there are grand meals you can buy that do this particular trick much better and they're beautifully packaged and perfumed.

For the starch bath, rub the starch in cold water till it's smooth, and



Fleecy as a lambskin, this simple white coat is equally useful for town or country. By Ledux, London.

then heat it till you get a smooth paste. Cornstarch is the most widely used starch for bathing, half a pound to a tub. But rice starch or any other kind will do as well, providing you don't happen to be allergic to it. There's been some talk about starch expanding and possibly enlarging or injuring the pores, but don't worry about it. Any expanding done will be absorbed by the forty or fifty gallons of water in your tub before it gets a chance at you. The starch paste will emulsify in the tub, and it's comforting to the skin.

No soap is necessary with either bran or starch. We don't go in for medicated baths much here, but in Europe baths using barley, malt, mustard, oakbark or chestnut leaves used to be popular.

Soft Words

You really should use a skin softener if you want a petal texture all over your beautiful white body.

And why shouldn't you? You have a fine choice of lotions and creams. There's a milk of cucumber lotion you can use; it's only slightly perfumed because its job is lubricating, and perfume contains too drying alcohol. There's a semi-liquid cream with a slightly astringent scent, for sensitive or chapped skin.

Whether you use your lotion before or after bathing depends on how rich and creamy it is. If you use a rich one after bathing, and the day is humid, you're apt to feel sticky. The same thing more or less applies to creams. You can use your regular lubricating cream all over your body before your tub if you like. But the special ones are grand. Some of these are specially designed for finishing, to give you that glossy skin texture. But some are better used before bathing, or only at night, in the warm summertime weather. An oil bath, with olive oil or any other pure mild kind, is very good for adherent scalliness. You should always follow it with soap and water to get rid of the oil and the softened scalliness.

The idea that you get your skin smoother by laving it gently with soft cloths has been pretty much exploded. The lovely Balinese women are a living refutation; they give their satin-smooth skins a daily rub-down with a native volcanic stone, something like our pumice. (They use it in combination with oil, if you insist on trying it yourself. And if you value your hide don't rub hard.)

Our bodies are in a constant process of getting rid of old dried skin tissue, and the stimulation of a good scrubbing speeds up the business of rubbing it off. You can buy a loofah, or seaweed cloth, inexpensively at most drug and department stores. They're very grand. Or use a lustrous washcloth. Or a stiff brush.

Dry Remarks

You want to feel as cool and refreshed as possible after your bath, without risking one of those pesky summer colds. Here again you've got a wide range of choice. If your skin's not too dry, an alcohol rub is a swell, tingling stimulant. Or an eau de Cologne rubdown combines a pleasant, mild astringency with any floral fragrance you may prefer. One preparation you might like to try does four things at once. You give yourself a massage with it after your tub, and it acts as cologne, dusting powder, deodorant and body rub. It leaves a powdery finish on the skin.

Bath powder has a function too, aside from perfuming you and making your skin seem smoother. It helps dry you. That's why bath powders are different from face powders, and more absorbent. You've

probably noticed how your present bath powder or sachet differs too from the old-fashioned "dusting" powder of several years ago. Nowadays they make them so they cling delicately but firmly, where they used to fall off onto the bathroom floor.

Big, rough thick absorbent towels are a luxury, but they do such a superior job of getting you dry you might almost classify them as a necessity. Get yourself thoroughly dry, even in summer to prevent any chapping. Don't rub; patting does the trick better. If you're sensitive and towels just make you itch unbearably, don't use any. It takes a little longer, but let the water on you evaporate. If your skin isn't in this

hypersensitive problem class, it's a grand idea to keep a big roomy white terrycloth robe in the bathroom. Nice at any time, and particularly handy if you're called to the telephone. Don't forget, though, if you're going to use it as a towel, as the French do, get one that's easy to wash.

The 48th Highlanders Chapter I.O.D.E. will hold a Carnival Night on May 10 at Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto. Pipe and brass bands of the regiment will play for dancing and reels, and there will be numerous other attractions. Proceeds will provide comforts for soldiers both in Canada and overseas, and for family welfare work in the regiment.

NORMA SHEARER, M-G-M STAR, GRANTS AN EARLY MORNING INTERVIEW



The Beauty that came to Breakfast Norma Shearer

got her peach-bloom freshness from a
Woodbury Beauty Nightcap

says LOUELLA PARSONS,

famous MovieLand Commentator

"I will tell you a secret," Norma Shearer confessed to me recently. "I never use any moving picture make-up. Therefore it is most important that I keep my skin as clear as possible. I have found Woodbury Cold Cream an excellent cleanser. At bedtime, I work the cream gently into my skin to dislodge every trace of make-up. I wipe my face clean and follow this with soap and hot water.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Great Choral Trainer Retires

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THOUGH I doubt whether most Canadians recognize the fact, the most inspired exponent of a beautiful phase of choral effort, "a capella" or unaccompanied singing, that this country boasts, lives in Brantford, Ont. He is Major Henri Kew Jordan, M.C., V.D., Mus. Doc. Though the Schubert Choir, which he founded in 1906, is not the oldest of Canadian choral organizations, none has been continuously under one conductor for so long a period. The late Dr. Torrington's tenure with the Toronto Philharmonic Society lasted a little over twenty years, and the terms of the late Dr. A. S. Vogt and Dr. H. A. Fricker with the Mendelssohn Choir have been of similar duration. Dr. Jordan's record of 35 years is unique, even allowing for his four years absence during the last war, when he had an able substitute in Clifford Higgin. The international prestige of the Schubert Choir has been built up since his return from France. Its first triumph was at the American National Eisteddfod at Scranton, Pa., in 1929, when it won a very substantial prize as the finest choir in the unaccompanied class.

The beauty of the Schubert Choir's singing later aroused the interest of New Yorkers like Dr. Tertius Noble of St. Thomas Church, and the critic Olin Downes; and at the instance of the latter it sang at the New York

World's Fair two years ago, and won unlimited encomiums. On that visit it sang in St. Thomas Church, at the invitation of Dr. Noble, Ildebrando Pizzetti's unaccompanied Mass for twelve-part chorus. That such singing should come from one of the smaller Canadian cities aroused amazement.

Now, after long service, Dr. Jordan is retiring, and it is feared that the Choir will also disband, because in a most exceptional degree it has been an instrument of personal expression. At its final concert on April 23 leading musicians from all over Western Ontario were present, and it was a noble farewell. Never have I heard so interesting and difficult an "a capella" program or one so magnificently sung. Dr. Jordan's unique position has been attained through the fact that through the years he has adhered rigidly to unaccompanied music, whereas the tendency of nearly all choral conductors is toward choral-and-orchestral works of a more grandiose order. Dr. Jordan has left oratorio and quasi-dramatic masterpieces to others; and has stuck to the field in which his genius found its most satisfying expression.

A conductor who can illuminate choral technique with so much emotion, poetry and mysticism has surely left a golden mark on our musical history.

San Carlo Opera

THE history of the San Carlo Opera Company established by Fortune Gallo in 1909 to present standard operas at popular prices illustrates the trend of affairs in American music. The original nucleus was largely Italian, but as the years went on it became first cosmopolitan and then predominantly American. The latter development has also marked recent history of the Metropolitan Opera House. A very large number of noted Amer-

ican singers got their first opportunity with Mr. Gallo; and now, of the handful of Italians in the personnel, by far the most eminent is the brilliant and versatile conductor, Carlo Peroni.

By putting back profits into "plant," Mr. Gallo has built up the most complete travelling unit of its kind to be found anywhere. In the old days itinerant operatic companies used to sacrifice minor details which make for vital and artistic performance and rely exclusively on the principal singers; with results sometimes ludicrous and frequently crude. The best feature of the San Carlo productions is their balance and attention to acting and mise-en-scene. This week the company is giving a repertory at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, which amply demonstrates its range and capacity for easy-moving, adequate production.

One can speak only of "Carmen" on Monday night; especially noteworthy, because Coe Glade is by far the most effective representative of the title character now before the public on this side of the Atlantic. She has a warm, emotional contralto voice, but her main asset is her superb dramatic ability. Physically she is remarkably well adapted to the part. She has sung Carmen here in past seasons but never before in a real theatre, where her gifts of expression could be intimately realized. The power, esprit and variety of mood which mark her creation make it profoundly interesting. The able and experienced singers Sydney Raynor (*Don Jose*) and Mostyn Thomas (*the Toreador*) were excellent; and the *Micaela* (Leola Turner) had a pure, appealing voice. But it was the verve and efficiency of Mr. Peroni and all his forces that made the production constantly stimulating.

Many Musical Events

Peggy Moreland, a young Hamilton violinist, now resident in Toronto, gave a recital at the Heliconian Club last week, which more than ever impressed hearers with her innate musicianship, technical brilliance and promise. But for the war she would now be completing her education under a scholarship at the Royal College of Music, London, and she has been a consistent winner of awards in many competitions. Her accompanist was the always admirable Gwendolyn Williams, and together they provided a program of many delights. Miss Moreland's tone is distinguished and her interpretations notable in attack, color and abandon. Her rendering of the Glazounow Concerto was glowing, and her rhythmical finesse was exemplified in Falla's "Danse Espagnole." The poetry and dignity of her playing was notably demonstrated in Bach, Mozart, Handel and Brahms.

The annual concert of the Toronto Conservatory of Music at Massey Hall last week brought forth a number of unusually gifted senior students. The instrumental features were excellent. They included a tasteful rendering of Handel's Concerto Grosso in F major by the Conservatory String Orchestra under Harold Sumberg, and a distinguished rendering of a movement from the Cesar Franck piano quintet in F minor, by an ensemble including Marjorie Lea, pianist, Olga and Helen Shklar, violinists, Phyllis Gummer, violist, and Jacquelin Doherty, cellist. Three talented pianists, Frederick Skitch and Alfred and Victor Johnson also distinguished themselves, as did George Bolus, violinist and Carla Emerson, an unusually talented harpist. Howard Scott, a young basso made a very fine impression; and other vocalists heard were Christina Booth and Barbara Blackstone.



Peggy Moreland, young Canadian violinist, whose recital last week is discussed elsewhere on this page by Hector Charlesworth, music critic.

AT THE THEATRE

A Ballet For Canada?

BY ROBERTSON DAVIES

THE performance by the Canadian Ballet at the Royal Alexandra last week proved that there were in this country a considerable number of people who, with good luck and good management, might establish a permanent professional ballet troupe. There are in Britain and in the United States several excellent ballet companies who made far more modest beginnings than this. If Canada wants a professional ballet to tour this country, here is the material for it.

There cannot have been many people in the various audiences who went to see Mr. Volkoff's pupils in the hope that they would be shown an evening of faultless dancing. They went, rather, to see what standard had been attained. It was clear that most of them were very agreeably surprised. There were bad moments, it is true, but there were also long stretches of excellent work and ample promise of better things to come. Inevitably, the dancers suffered from a lack of sure technique; dancing is a full-time job and these amateurs have not the necessary hours each day to give to it. And as they were imperfect technically they also lacked that abandon which is a necessary part of good dancing and which only comes when technique has been mastered. Nevertheless, considering the difficulties under which they were working, they gave a most promising display.

Mr. Volkoff arranged his choreo-

graphy cleverly to show his pupils to best advantage and his own creation, *In The Park*, was delightful. The more ambitious *Legend* was less successful, as the theme became obscured in the second part. The performance of the extremely difficult Polovtsian Dances from *Prince Igor* was a valiant effort, but somewhat mild in effect.

Great praise must be given for the professional dispatch and finish with which the programs were put on the stage. The lighting was interesting, though somewhat precious at times; after all, the primary purpose of the lights in a theatrical performance is to illuminate, and a row of tallow dips in front of the dancers is worth a battery of spotlights behind them. Full marks must be given to Ettore Mazzoleni for his generalship of the orchestra; their performance heaped shame upon the playing which accompanied the Russian Ballet on their recent visit to Toronto.

The founding of a ballet company is a most difficult undertaking, beset with dire artistic and financial perils. Mr. Volkoff has made a brave and extremely promising start and it is to be hoped that his work will not be brought to nothing by lack of public support. Canadians, being a sensible and artistic people, though they may deny the latter charge hotly, are fond of ballet; here is a chance for them to acquire one of their own.



Eugene Ormandy, who will conduct the Philadelphia Symphony at Massey Hall, Monday and Tuesday, May 5 and 6.

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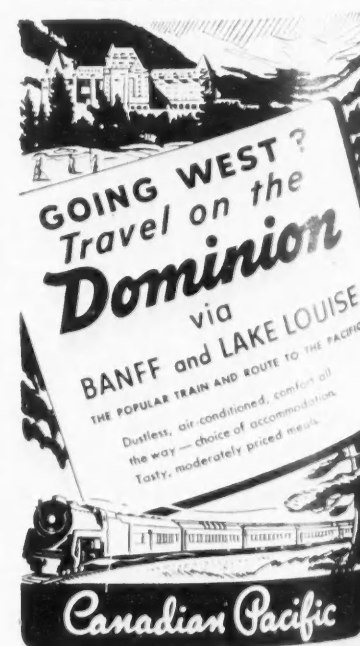
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Author's Note: I found the manuscript that follows in a bottle. The bottle was beside my beloved old professor of journalism, Mr. Dips. It smelled faintly of bitter almonds and Vat 69. I suppose he was driven to it. Here is what he says:

ASSUME that you already have a wilted pair of old grey flannel trousers, a wisp of imagination, and a typewriter. You need nothing more, to write an artistic novel, except my book on How To Write Books. Carry it about on your head wherever you go—especially when entering ballrooms. It will help your posture enormously.

Now it's very easy to write the ordinary novel. The ordinary novel is a mere exercise in perseverance. Just play you're making a bread pudding, put in each day whatever you happen to have—including choice cuts of yourself—and stop anywhere after 50,000 words. Anywhere at all. Neatness and handwriting count. For the artistic novel, however, there must be at least one character (besides yourself) for the reader to find his own likeness in. That's most important. So try to include around fifty, all told, not to miss anybody.

The artistic novel must also be very significant. Oh very. It should begin something like this: "Hattie made a little grimace of annoyance as she tipped out the contents of the saucepan," and end: "Hattie sat very still for a minute, staring; then she sighed and picked up the saucepan again." In between, if it's psychological (and it better be!) you must show how it all happened because Hattie (you) was frightened by a saucepan at the tender, traumatic, age of two. Hattie should have about as much zing in her as a moulting hen. Just a limp Valentine with some outlandish theory about Time. Don't worry about Emmanuel Kant turning over in his grave. He's spinning like a top already.

One further pertinent point about the artistic novel is that it must have

no recognizable plot. Only cross-section of what goes on inside... quiddity smears of clear sheer Being... oh the very old McCoy of "is-ness" itself. Just for fun, take a peek inside yourself right now. See that shy little sensation over there in the corner? That's the feeling that "you've been here before"; the River, of course, is Time whooshing by; and that smelly little bundle all packed tight together like the leaves of a cabbage, that's your subconscious memories of childhood. That must be regurgitated and chewed all over again, like a cud. Somewhere there, you'll find out just why you have to write. (My own urge roots in a sense of childish guilt because I always wanted to punch my Aunt Irmegarde in the bridgework for wondering and wondering whom I looked like across the eyes.)

IF YOU find that you haven't a good book in yourself, inside or out, and didn't happen to be right on the spot "when France fell," or Czechoslovakia, I'm afraid you'll have to turn for subject matter to "the lives of your friends." You didn't know you had any friends? Certainly you have. You just wait till you write your first best-seller, they'll be all over you with their wet muzzles.

Don't worry about "drama" and "action" in your novel. They're for the pulps and movies. All you need for Art is to puzzle your reader (plenty) or make him faintly sick. And don't worry about "suspense." There is no suspense proper in the artistic novel... only a sort of vague restlessness like being trapped at the symphony with no place to wash your hands.

"Characterization," of course, is a horse's neck of a different color. There you must be absolutely "plausible" and "convincing." That's why the boys used to write about nothing but those *filles de joie* who had such a gay whirl with the literati. They were a type you could "recognize on the street." But thank Heaven that gusty era has waned and you would

ENGLISH MAIL!

THE mailman's walking up my path
His face all bright and gay,
"There's quite a wad for you," he says
" 'Tis English mail today!"

First comes a scrawl from Cousin Bob
Who's in the Flying Corps,
He thanks me for the socks I sent,
And would I knit some more?

Aunt Emmeline has lost her house,
('Twas in a London Square)
She's gone to live with Sister Sue,
A brave, undaunted pair!

My nephew Joe is sweltering now
Beneath a tropic sun,
"Those blighters of Italians,
You should just see them run!"

My sister writes: "I do not mind
The bombers overhead—
Our shelter's good. But oh, I miss
Fresh butter on my bread!"

My dear friend Mary, frail and fine,
Makes shells the livelong day,
While Jennie, strong as any ox,
Has gone to Wales to stay.

And Uncle Ben, in Birkenhead,
Says: "Things are not too bad!"
He doesn't mind short rations, long
As whiskey can be had!

Brave letters all, so full of cheer,
And not one single wail.
Please postman, quickly come again
With loads of English mail!

KATHLEEN STRANGE

Winnipeg, Man.

"THE BACK PAGE"

How to Write an Artistic Novel

BY ERNEST BUCKLER

probably do better this week, through Saturday, with a cute little throw-back to A. A. Milne. "Telling little details" are the real trick of characterization. In the old days, all this was very simple indeed. You merely described a cab-horse so that "it stood out from all the other cab-horses in Paris." But I doubt if a novel about a cab-horse would go over now. Unless, of course, it happened to be some old nag a *Country Doctor* had pressed into service. Then it would. Publishers will print, without so much as stopping to read it, anything whatever submitted by a *Country Doctor*. For instance, I was just called to the door. When I opened it, there was a smug little body with a satchel descending from an old canopy-topped pung. He nodded to me, brusquely, and said, "Good morning, sir. How's your liver today? I'm from Simon & Schuster." So you see I don't exaggerate.

ABOUT dialogue, the most artistic sounds like the monosyllabic speech of backward children just learning to put sentences together. For best effect, it should be strained through set lips. (Better wire the upper one, just to make sure.) Get that restraint, if it costs you a blood vessel. And remember to have your characters call every so often in a brave, bitter, sort of way, for a drink. The bars nowadays are full of these tense, driven, characters from realistic novels. They just sit there, all day long, and keep asking—with that brave little shrug we have come to know so well—for a Dry Martini.

That brings us to titles, pseudonyms, etc.

The title of your novel should be absolutely irrelevant, of course—with mention of Time or one of the elements, preferably Wind (second choice, Rain). One short cut to a honey is by choosing at random from a racing sheet. In final analysis, the

acid test of a Grade A title is its identical interchangeability with the name of a favorite three year old. (This information does not apply to Miss Mary Pickford. Miss Pickford should call her next book: "Why Not Try Buddy Rogers?")

About pseudonyms, I'd advise you to stick to the handle you've got. You may think it sounds silly, but try to think of a pseudonym that doesn't sound sillier. And if you write under your own name, think of the satisfaction it will give you to hear from Miss Effie Whiffenpooff of Ecum Secum, telling you you've thrilled the breath out of her and what do you measure around the chest?

Your novel should be dedicated either to M. "without whose affectionate support this volume would not have been possible" or just simply, chastely, "To Emma."

Now we've got your book written, named, dedicated, and published, it's all over but the critics. Critics are always in much the same mood as that of an old mare on a wet day, but don't worry about them. They wouldn't know a nuance from Sally Rand. And they're not *really* vicious, you know. It's just something they ate. Edgar Guest, probably.

P.S. to Female Novelists: If your novel lays an egg, lady, you might set on it.

EVERGREEN Hedge Plants Ball and Burlap

			Each per 3 or more	Each per 20 or more
Japanese Yew	12-15 in.	1.15	1.00	
	15-18 in.	1.15	1.00	
	18-24 in.	4.50	1.25	
Douglas Spruce	15-18 in.	.60	.50	
	18-24 in.	.90	.75	
	24-30 in.	1.15	1.00	
White Cedar	18-24 in.	.75	.65	
	24-30 in.	.90	.80	
	30-36 in.	1.25	1.10	
Colorado Spruce	15-18 in.	.60	.50	
	18-24 in.	.90	.75	
	24-30 in.	1.10	1.00	

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Ontario Opinion on Tax Exemption of Utilities

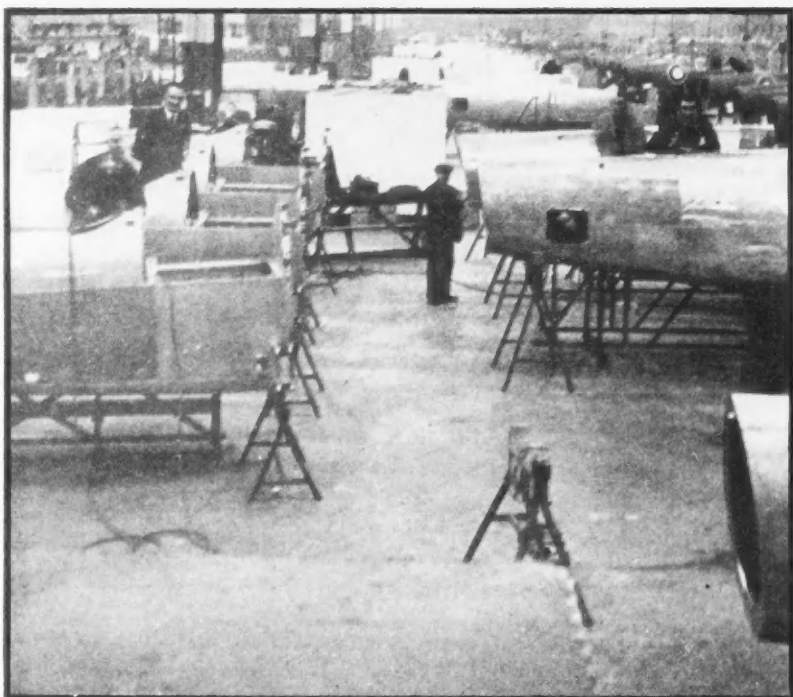
BY LAWRENCE JACK



Women play an increasingly large part in Britain's industrial War Effort. Here is a worker at a machine in a factory which makes Spitfires.



Rivetting is a job for women now. The girl on the left is holding the dolly and the one on the right is driving the rivet into a steel plate.



This is the assembly shed where engine, wings and propeller meet for the first time. Here sheets of metal become finished deadly Spitfires.

IT IS true that to tax publicly-owned utilities might result in laying somewhat heavier burdens on their customers. The chief point is, however, that in the past they have avoided their full share of governmental costs, as compared with customers of commercial utilities which must pass tax costs on to the ultimate consumer as far as they are able.

Taxation of publicly-owned utilities at going rates for private concerns would thus result only in a levelling process. It would in fact produce equality of sacrifice among consumers of electricity throughout the Dominion, and ensure that all would contribute to necessary governmental costs in the same measure.

If there is any doubt, however, that taxes on private utilities affect rates in an upward direction or, conversely, that virtual tax exemption enjoyed by publicly-owned utilities permits very low rates, it should be dispelled by the following statements of officials intimately concerned with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission (which receives a major portion of revenues collected by all government-owned concerns in Canada):

Speaking before the Ontario Municipal Electric Association on July 5, 1939, Dr. Thomas H. Hogg, the present Chairman of Hydro, said:

"Do not be misled by any statements or arguments purporting to

Last week Mr. Jack showed that a source of much-needed Government revenues lies in the now virtually tax-exempt publicly-owned utilities. Here he quotes statements by the Chairman of Ontario Hydro, by the immediately preceding Chairman, and by former Ontario cabinet ministers to support his argument.

The sum of these four statements, says Mr. Jack, is that tax exemption does indeed give Hydro's customers a differential advantage over a commercial utility's customers, but, on the other hand, that governmental agencies (in this case Ontario municipalities) are deprived of revenues that they badly need.

If the latter is true of municipal governments, he adds, it is obviously much more true of the Federal Government now that it is faced with such heavy war burdens.

show that additional taxation of the Commission's properties or of municipal utilities will have no effect on the cost of power for the consumer.

"The users of electric energy pay the cost of their service.... If additional municipal taxes are levied on Hydro properties over and above the \$400,000 now paid by the Provincial Commission, thereby increasing the wholesale cost of power as well as the cost of municipal operations, the consumers will surely pay those extra charges."

On September 4, 1936, Mr. Stewart Lyon, the Chairman who preceded

Dr. Hogg, said that proposed legislation designed to impose added taxation on Hydro properties would mean an additional drain on provincial Hydro-Electric revenues of about \$6,000,000 and an increase in Hydro rates throughout the province of about 20%. In addition, local hydro would pay taxes of about \$2,700,000 on their distributing plants, bringing the total levy to \$8,700,000. He admitted that power consumers "today pay their taxes largely in the form of rent." (In other words, tax exemption of utilities in this field has resulted only in shifting their municipal tax burden to the general tax

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Taxes Make Us Blink

BY P. M. RICHARDS

DO YOU remember when this was a "phony" war? Seems a strange idea now, doesn't it? Unfortunately it stopped being phony when Hitler invaded Norway and it has been getting more serious and sinister ever since. It is so exceedingly serious and sinister at the present time that even the 'once-bitten twice-shy' United States is acting in a way which suggests that her actual participation as a combatant, or something so close to it that it makes no difference, is right ahead.

Britishers grieved mightily last week over the quick collapse of the Balkan venture. But the outcome of the "Battle of the Atlantic" is much more vital to Britain than any Balkan campaign could be, and probably outweighing the Balkan failure in significance were the speeches of two U.S. cabinet ministers, Cordell Hull and Knox, proclaiming the immediate need of measures to assure the safe arrival of U.S. supplies in Britain.

Mr. Knox spoke words (later endorsed by Mr. Roosevelt) which appeared to point straight toward the United States' early entry into the war. "We can no longer assume," said Mr. Knox, "the immoral and craven position of asking others to make all the sacrifices for this victory which we recognize is so essential to us. Our manhood and our self-respect demand that we assume our part of the burden. We must see the job through. All of this is needed for our own safety and our future security. This is our fight...."

A Grim War, and Grim Taxes

The grimness of the war situation, which was moving the United States to vigorous action, was brought home to Canada this week by the imposition of sharp increases in taxes. Business men and private citizens read the figures and blinked. Besides ordinary expenditures estimated at around \$433,000,000, Canada must during the fiscal year provide for war expenditures totalling roughly \$1,450,000,000, in addition to which this country has undertaken to finance during the fiscal year 1941-42 a deficit of Britain in her exchanges with Canada estimated at \$1,150,000,000.

Despite the enormity of these figures for a population the size of Canada's, citizens continued to hold their chins high. It had already been demonstrated that Britain's needs, plus those of Canada's own rapidly-expanding war effort, must involve a greater degree of sacrifice by Canadians, and that fact is understood by all. Canadians will now proceed to show that they can "take" whatever is necessary for

the winning of the war. Of course they have always been able to do so, though that fact has not been appreciated by the Government, which has thought it necessary to "cushion" the shock of wartime tax needs and curtailment of normal privileges. The truth is that public opinion in Canada, like public opinion in Britain, has been ahead of Government in readiness to accept the obligations created by the war.

Business executives, responsible not only for running the plants which supply the material requirements of war but for maintaining those plants as going concerns through bad times and good, viewed the tax jumps no less manfully than private citizens did but decidedly less cheerfully. They had to look beyond the immediate, vital task of winning the war to the virtual certainty that as soon as the war is over, corporations are going to be faced with big problems incidental to post-war decline in business activity, employment and wage maintenance, and, in all probability, continued high taxes.

Should Be Emulating Squirrels

"Right now we should be doing as the squirrels do in the fall, storing up reserves against the lean period ahead, but how can we?" said one business man. "These taxes just won't let us." A silver lining to the tax cloud, he suggested, was that the Government and public must now be so aware of the importance of private industry as a source of war materials and tax revenues that it would surely be given kinder treatment in the future than it has been in past years.

Another business man wondered if the tax increases will have the effect of wiping out the gains in public purchasing power created by the war production program. The answer to that, or part of it, is that the additional money taken by the Government in taxes is not destroyed but is quickly spent again on war business, thus creating, through payments for labor and materials, more purchasing power. However, although, when all the money paid in is paid out again, the total volume of purchasing power may not have changed, that of certain groups of the population will certainly have changed because of the differences in tax contributions by the various groups, which fact means problems and headaches for business men.

A point on which business men seemed in complete agreement was that, in view of the seriousness of the situation and the increased strain being put on business and the national economy, the Government should tighten up in its handling of wartime labor disturbances. "There must be no sabotage, by labor or capital or anyone else," was the general view.



payer, some of whom of course, but not necessarily all, are in fact power consumers.)

On October 31, 1936, former Attorney General Roebuck of Ontario declared that full municipal taxes on Hydro's property and business would relieve the general taxpayer of a \$12,000,000 burden. (A considerable increase over Mr. Lyon's estimate.)

No Valid Reason

On the other hand, the former Minister of Welfare and Municipal Affairs in Ontario, the Hon. David A. Croll, on April 18, 1936 stated that he felt "deeply concerned with the effects upon municipalities of Hydro's exemption from taxation." He added, "I myself see no valid reason why Hydro should escape this taxation. It is time, in my view, that we reviewed our policy in this respect, that we canvassed the situation in the light of existing conditions and not merely followed the lines laid down long ago in the days of Hydro's infancy."

None of the first three statements can be taken at face value because in all likelihood Hydro officials overstated the amount of tax exemption enjoyed by the Commission in order to deter voters, who were also electricity consumers, from supporting the new tax proposals. On the other hand, they were bland admissions that in fact Hydro rates had little relation to what rates would normally be if all usually accepted costs were to be taken into consideration when rate calculations were made. They also included the admission that Hydro's tax exemption feature merely shifts the tax burden, and that to this extent the general taxpayer subsidizes the consumer of electricity. In one respect, however, the case is understated because the estimates of tax exemption dealt only with municipal levies. Had federal and provincial taxation at the going rates for ordinary private business been considered, the degree of overstatement would be seen to be much less.

Sum of Statements

The sum of these four statements is that tax exemption does indeed give Hydro's customers a differential advantage over a commercial utility's customers, but, on the other hand, that governmental agencies (in this case Ontario municipalities) are deprived of revenues that they badly need. If the latter is true of municipal governments, it is obviously much more true of the Federal Government now that it is faced with such heavy war burdens. Commercial utilities find that federal taxation has tended to be, and certainly is now, the heaviest tax burden they must bear. Further, its position has been weakened by failure of the late provinces of provincial Premiers to consider the Sirois Commission Report. In that case, then, there is justification for its proceeding to reverse the present tax-exempt status of publicly owned utilities in order to better both its own financial position and the competitive position of privately-

owned utilities.

Several agencies, some of which have been directly interested and others entirely objective, have pronounced upon the tax exemption features of government-owned utilities. At the 1940 annual convention of the Ontario Municipal Association it was said of Hydro's tax exemption that: "Every business, whether publicly or privately owned, should stand on its own feet. When we exempt the property of our Hydro-Electric, water-works, and municipal railway and bus systems, we are in effect subsidizing them from the pockets of other property owners who are forced thereby to pay more than their share. Property taxation is a proper charge against the income of these utilities and city councils should not suffer loss of revenue in order that utilities commissions can operate at low rates."

The Resolution

As a result of the ensuing discussion a resolution was passed by the convention to the following effect: "No. 35 from the Assessments Section:

"1st. That the Provincial Legislature be asked to amend the Assessment Act and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission Act so that public utilities be taxed on the same basis as other property."

The Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations was evidently of the same mind as the members of the Ontario Municipal Association. In the chapter on "Municipal Finance" the following quotation appears under the heading, "Tax Exempt Crown Property":

"It was also complained to the Commission that it was unjust to exempt Crown property from taxation when that property was being used for some normal commercial purpose, such as electric power distribution, and would, if in private hands, be taxable; or when it was being used in a profit-making commercial enterprise, such as a provincial liquor store. The Commission suggests that such property should be subject to taxation on the same terms as that of private enterprises."

Although the Commission's sphere of reference did not directly include consideration of municipal affairs, except insofar as they affect Dominion-Provincial relations, it felt that the matter was important enough to include a discussion covering the general features of municipal problems. And since it felt strongly enough about tax-exempt government property to make the recommendation outlined above, it must have thought that the present situation was unjust and inefficient, at least as far as municipal tax rights are concerned. The obvious corollary would seem to be that municipal or provincial properties engaged in commercial or profit-making activity should be subject to the same form of federal taxation as is imposed upon comparable private enterprises.

There is ample precedent for the Commission's views in the practices of other countries regarding taxation of government-owned utilities.

A specific example is provided by the Tennessee Valley Authority where the management has taken a stand completely opposed to that observed by Hydro. Innumerable statements have been made to the effect that TVA's objective of increasing domestic and rural use of electricity (the identical objective that Hydro's management has in mind) does not contemplate a government subsidy to consumers of electricity. Therefore sales of electricity must be made at prices which cover all costs, which of course include taxes.

In the Case of TVA

In the case of TVA the original Act provided for payment of 5% of gross revenues, in lieu of taxes, to the states in which it operated. When it was found, however, that this did not work out equitably, the Morris-Sparkman Bill was brought up in the Senate early in 1940 on the recommendation of TVA's directors. This provides that TVA shall pay to the states in which it operates 10% of its gross power revenues, or double the original amount.

It is especially to be noted that this Bill provided that payment be made by TVA to each state to an amount at least equal to total state and municipal property taxes previously levied against property now owned by the Authority. Further, municipal and co-operative distributing associations which operate under TVA must pay to states and municipal authorities where they are lo-

cated all the taxes which are paid by any private corporation or co-operative organization.

It is evident that TVA authorities respect the taxing rights of states and municipalities in which it operates and, further, that they intend their customers to foot the bill. The conclusion must be that, as compared with TVA, publicly-owned utilities in Canada are derelict in their duty to support governmental enterprise conceived in its widest sense. If TVA, a federal creation, is fair in regard to tax demands of state and municipal governments, it follows that Hydro, a provincial enterprise, should be equally solicitous of tax rights of the federal and all municipal governments. Even if the Ontario provincial government should wish to deny legitimate tax rights to its municipalities, it should not be allowed to do so with regard to the federal authority. Tax losses to Ontario municipalities by reason of Hydro's tax exemption affect only Ontario taxpayers and may thus be considered a matter of local importance only. Tax losses to the Federal Government arising from the same source, however, are quite another thing, for they affect extra-provincial taxpayers. In other words, to the extent that Hydro (and ultimately Ontario consumers of electricity) is virtually free from federal taxation, all federal taxpayers must make up the loss through some other levy, and only a fraction of these resides in Ontario.

It has been shown that at present

taxes on publicly-owned utilities are ridiculously low when compared to those levied on private concerns. On the basis of estimated 1940 revenues this difference represents a net tax loss amounting to about \$10,000,000. Since the breakdown of the conference to consider the Sirois Commission-Report, the Federal Government will be forced to use all possible means of augmenting its revenues and there seems to be no valid reason why publicly-owned utility receipts should any longer be exempt from taxation in any way.

Although this would be likely to affect customers of these concerns through raising their rates somewhat, it would result only in placing them on an equal basis, as regards taxation, with other consumers of electricity, and it would restore privately-owned utilities to a proper competitive basis with publicly-owned concerns. This move was contemplated in the Sirois Commission Report and its need has been attested to by interested bodies like the Ontario Municipal Association. Moreover, actions of publicly-owned utilities in other countries, such as TVA, have shown that these managements take their tax obligations seriously and intend their customers to foot the bill for necessary governmental costs. In Canada the war crisis has only thrown into relief the need for revising the attitude taken by managements of publicly-owned utilities with regard to taxation so that existing inequalities and inequities can be removed once and for all.

Canada hits her Stride!

With grim determination this young and virile nation dons her armour, buckles on her sword. From coast to coast the tempo of Canada's war effort accelerates. Tanks, planes, shells, foodstuffs, and equipment of every kind are being massed for victory. Canada means business.

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Thomas Olsen receives a plaque on behalf of the crew of the motorship, "Knute Nelson", presented by the Canadian Government in recognition of their gallant conduct in rescuing survivors from the torpedoed "Athenia".

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1940

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Inventories of Stocks on hand, on consignment and in transit, valued on the basis of cost or market prices whichever were the lower—	\$1,540,231.70
Bulk and Bottled Beer, Wines and Spirits	80,188.41
Imported Spirits and Alcohols, etc., for blending	139,069.04
Materials and Supplies	177,724.68
Barrels and Drums	
Sundry Debtors	\$530,064.09
Less: Reserve for Doubtful Accounts	(52,429.20)
Receivables for Government of the Dominion of Canada, at market value with accrued interest	359,028.30
Cash at Banks and on hand	722,519.56
	\$3,196,999.65
Equities in Affiliated Companies at Estimated Value	34,716.15
Deferred Charges:	
Insurance and Prepaid Items	19,579.17
Fixed Assets:	
Land at cost	\$ 419,598.18
Other Fixed Assets at cost with the exception of certain properties which are carried at new replacement value of \$236,810.17 as determined by the Canadian General Appraisal Company Limited at March 31, 1929, together with subsequent additions at cost—	
Buildings	\$2,184,478.31
Machinery and Equipment	1,186,836.30
Office Furniture and Fixtures	14,266.80
Automobiles and Trucks	27,308.22
Copyrights	27,410.92
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	(2,149,250.51)
	1,221,556.29
Goodwill, etc., stated at the excess of the declared value of the consideration for the acquisition, in 1928, of certain fixed assets over the net book value thereof at that date, and of patent re-inventing process—less amounts written off	113,861.11
	\$5,773,081.15
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Sundry Creditors	\$ 118,086.10
Reserve for Income, Expense Profits and Other Taxes	337,210.43
Reserve for Contingencies	\$ 163,496.08
Capital Surplus	67,115.08
Share Capital and Earned Surplus:	
Share Capital—Authorized—700,000 shares of \$5.00 each	\$3,500,000.00
Issued—608,961 Shares less 31,216 Shares held by a Subsidiary Company—577,745 shares	2,888,650.00
Earned Surplus—See Statement attached	2,940,991.51
	4,829,641.51
Contingent Liabilities:	
Guarantees	\$105,824.90
	\$3,773,081.15

Approved on Behalf of the Board: H. S. TORIN, A. P. HORNE, Directors.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Brewers & Distillers of Vancouver Limited and its Subsidiary Companies as at December 31, 1940, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and we report that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, on the basis indicated therein, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of Brewers & Distillers of Vancouver Limited and its Subsidiary Companies, according to the best of our information, and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

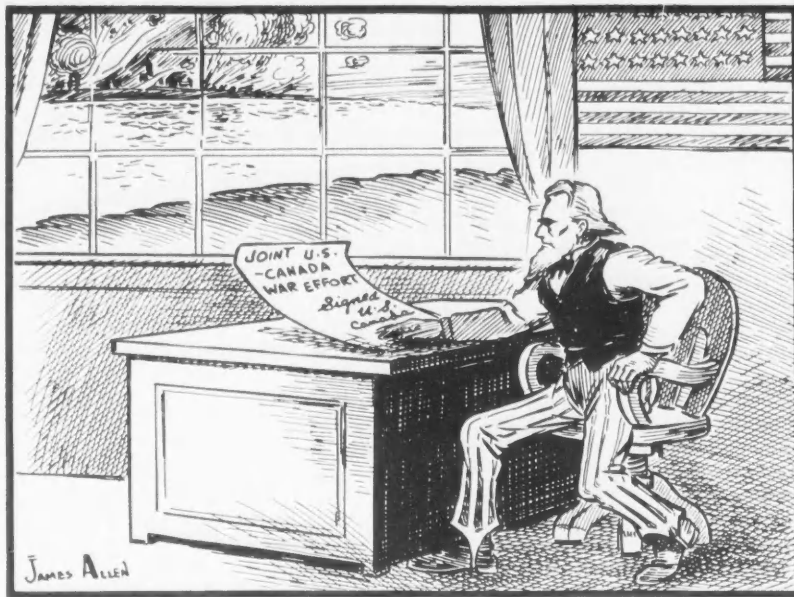
Witness our hand and seal at Vancouver, B.C., February 20, 1941.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

BREWERS & DISTILLERS OF VANCOUVER LIMITED AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1940

Earned Surplus—Balance as at December 31, 1939	\$2,019,226.82
Profit	\$ 331,393.36
Amount written off value of Licenses, Goodwill, etc.	(50,000.00)
	181,393.36
	\$1,365,929.82
And: Profit for the year ended December 31, 1940, before providing for the undistributed items	\$ 881,324.22
Profit	
Executive Salaries and Fees	\$ 17,806.54
Director's Fees	33,750.00
Legal Fees	1,449.06
Provision for Depreciation	133,641.94
Income and Expense Profits Taxes	106,643.39
	306,250.93
	\$73,068.19
Balance being Earned Surplus as at December 31, 1940	\$1,940,991.51



Uncle Sam: "I'll have to do something more than this!"

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CANADIAN CAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate it very much if you would express an opinion on the preferred stock of Canadian Car & Foundry. Do you think there is any likelihood of dividend arrears being cleared up soon?

W. H. C., Toronto, Ont.

With the outlook for Canadian Car promising higher earnings and with the clearing up of dividend arrears a near term possibility, I would say that the preferred stock had more than average appeal at the present market.

In spite of heavy taxes and the prospect of additional levies, earnings in the current fiscal year, which ends September 30, should exceed the \$1.69 shown on the preferred stock in 1940. Orders received from the railroads have been growing and the rising traffic suggests that they have not yet reached full stature. Aircraft orders are being filled at an increasing pace, with recent estimates placing production at between 10 and 15 planes per week. These orders should continue for the duration, and production should be at an increasing tempo; the most recent amounted to \$3,272,670. Earlier in the year an order for 60 trolley cars was received from the Toronto Transportation Commission with delivery to be made in the fall.

As I mentioned above, the recent resumption of preferred dividends may be followed by a recapitalization plan which will liquidate preferred arrears fairly soon.

The foremost railway supply manufacturer in Canada, Canadian Car & Foundry has an annual capacity of 30,000 freight cars, 700 passenger cars, 85,000 tons of castings and rolling stock parts and 35,000 tons of track fixtures. In addition, valuable patents earn the company a royalty on every railway car produced in Canada. The company entered the aircraft business in 1936 and is now the foremost Canadian producer.

BROULAN, COCHENOUR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate receiving your opinion of the possibilities of Broulan Porcupine Mines and Cochenour-Willans Gold Mines. Please give me the capitalization and tonnage handled in both cases.

F. J., Peterborough, Ont.

The future of both Broulan and Cochenour-Willans appears attractive. Ore developed and indicated in both cases assures profitable production for years; both are paying dividends, and possibilities for appreciation are excellent. Broulan has 2,694,045 shares issued out of an authorized capital-

ization of 3,000,000. The mill is handling approximately 375 tons daily and ore reserves at the end of 1940 were sufficient for about four years' at the present milling rate. Net earnings last year were close to 20 cents a share. Dividend payments of three cents quarterly are likely this year. The company is participating in the financing of the adjoining Bonetal Gold Mines where shaft sinking is underway and ore developed there may be treated in the Broulan mill.

Cochenour-Willans has 2,961,655 shares issued of a capitalization of 3,000,000 and the mill tonnage handled is about 165 tons daily. While ore occurrences are most irregular in size and shape, making it almost impossible to block out tonnages, about three years' supply is estimated above the second level. Earnings for the current year are expected to be equivalent to 18-20 cents per share. The second dividend payment of three cents a share was made on April 25. Last year the company purchased control of Kelson Red Lake, adjoining on the east, where surface exploration is reported to have revealed conditions similar to those at Cochenour.

MONTREAL POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some of the common stock of Montreal Light, Heat & Power, bought at prices considerably above the present market, and would like to get your opinion of it. I presume the present low price is due to the likely entry of the Quebec government into the hydro-electric business. Do you consider there is any likelihood of a cut in dividends?

E. D. R., Quebec, Que.

Because of the sharp increase in costs and taxes, Montreal Power is covering its dividends by a smaller margin and I would say that the common stock had less than average attraction. The outlook is that the \$1.50 per share dividend will, in all likelihood, be paid indefinitely, but the appreciation possibilities of the stock are limited.

Earnings in 1941 should hold fairly close to the \$1.77 earned on the common stock in 1940. Business activity in the Montreal area will continue to be stimulated by the war, insuring further gains in demand for electric power for industrial purposes. Operating costs of Montreal Power which is predominantly a Hydro Electric utility should be well controlled but, as I have said, taxes may go higher, thus limiting any gain in profits. As interest charges will be somewhat smaller and as they are not affected by exchange conditions only a negligible portion of the company's debt is payable in United States funds—the company is in a much better

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position than many utility enterprises, a large portion of whose funded debt is held in the United States. However, I doubt if this latter factor will have any noticeable effect upon returns.

Undoubtedly the proposed entry of the Quebec government into the utility field is having a depressing effect upon the stock; but it is more likely that the limited earnings outlook for utility companies is having a far greater adverse effect. In the Quebec government does acquire public utility holdings in the province, this company and Beauharnois—in which Montreal Power has a majority interest—would be most likely to go. However, I see no great cause for alarm, for there is no reason to believe that the settlement will not be equitable; the place where the shareholder must lose is in the future growth possibilities of his stock.

As you probably know, Montreal Light, Heat and Power is a holding and operating company which supplies virtually the entire electric and manufactured gas requirements of Montreal and environs. Through Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, control of which was acquired in 1938, the company also sells a substantial amount of energy to the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario under a long term contract. The financial position has always been satisfactory.

NORMETAL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Normetal Mining Company shares are at present around \$1.50 with no dividends. In the last few years they have been as high as \$2.00. What do you think of the prospects and what are the chances for a dividend?

C. R. F., Winnipeg, Man.

While the prospects for Normetal Mining Corp. have improved considerably, there is no likelihood of an early dividend. At the beginning of the year the company had a net loan of \$575,000, which is expected to be cut down this year to between \$150,000 and \$200,000, if there is no unlooked for changes in operating and marketing conditions. The mine's ore position is good; the better outlook is largely due to the locating of higher grade copper-zinc ore at the lower levels. For years

GOLD & DROSS

The company has had tough going but is now showing a substantial operating profit. The present year will principally be one of reducing the indebtedness, but given a continuation of prevailing conditions, a cash reserve should be built up next year.

The shares naturally are worth holding but more action might be found in some of the gold stocks.

UCHI BONDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have a \$1,000 bond of Uchi Gold Mines for which I paid 96. I'm worried about it, as I would hate to lose so much as the present market seems to indicate. Will you kindly tell me about the prospects?

— G. M., Cobourg, Ont.

Uchi Gold Mines has called a meeting of bondholders for May 26, to consider a proposal to extend the time for payment of the principal of the bonds which mature on December 31, 1941. Some intimation as to the present financial situation is likely at that time.

The company is making every

effort to improve the earning power and clear up its financial difficulties. John E. Hammell, president, has personally paid off the \$300,000 loan made by Pickle Crow, and will defer payments of principal and interest on this until the Uchi bonds, with interest, have been retired.

Uchi has experienced a number of problems since production commenced. The management is excellent, and given reasonable ore luck the difficulties would undoubtedly be solved. The ore situation now appears more encouraging due to developments on the new south zone and acquisition of new properties have made important additions to ore resources. Two of these, the Hanalda and Jalda, are opening up most satisfactorily and the Grasett will soon be in production.

In view of the changes made in the organization and the fact that a thorough survey of the entire situation is being made to determine the future mining policy, issuance of the annual report is being delayed for another month.



J. C. WILSON



E. ALLCOCK



J. R. LEACH

Important executive appointments at Thompson Products Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont., suppliers of essential parts to the automotive, aircraft and mining industries, have just been announced by G. A. Stauffer, Vice President and General Manager. Shown above (from left to right) are: J. C. Wilson who assumes the post of Director and Vice President in Charge of Sales; Fred Allcock who becomes a Director and Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing; J. R. Leach who has been made a Director and Assistant Secretary Treasurer. These changes become effective immediately.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

FINANCIAL as well as industrial collaboration between the United States and Canada took a gigantic stride forward as a result of an agreement reached a few days ago between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister King. The importance of this may transcend any other single act in the long and friendly history of these two nations.

Miners and others who provide the basic products which make up the tools of defence and war will welcome the momentous development. It is not alone in the scope of the agreement already reached that the greater importance may be attached, but, rather, to the common avenue created over which the United States and Canada will march hand-in-hand, their individual roads of destiny angling sharply toward a point where they will inevitably converge.

Sigma Mines, controlled by Dome Mines, has increased mill operations 35 per cent as compared with last year, the plant now handling between 1,000 and 1,100 tons per day.

Dome Mines never looked better than at present, according to an official statement. It is thirty years since the mine first went into production. I was there at the beginning to see the first ton of ore go up the incline to the mill. There were doubts and misgivings then. Now there are none. Production in recent years has far exceeded the earlier rate. A new shaft has been put down 4,250 feet giving access to the downward continuation of the ore, but with sufficient ore still in sight in the upper areas alone to maintain the current scope of operations for several more years.

Hollinger Con. Gold Mines paid \$2,302,201 in taxes during 1940, compared with \$1,054,947 in 1939. Beattie Gold Mines paid \$276,465 in taxes during 1940 compared with \$100,237 in 1939. These instances are pointed to as reasonable examples of the rate of tax increases on the gold mines.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. paid \$1,200,000 in taxes during 1940 compared with \$2,280,000 in 1939. International Nickel paid \$21,130,700 in taxes during 1940 compared with \$11,322,100 in 1939. These instances are pointed to as examples of the rate of increase in taxes on the base metal mines of Canada.

Canadian mining companies paid \$28,113,000 in dividends in the first four months of 1941. This compares with \$27,009,700 in the first four months of 1940.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of New York stock prices was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12 but is now undergoing test as to continuation.

WHY MARKET HASN'T GONE TO PIECES

In the face of the various doubts, fears, and difficulties with which the nation is wrestling, including the British situation in the Mediterranean area and on the high seas, the proposed U.S. Treasury tax increase for 1941, and the labor difficulties in the armament industries, many investors probably are puzzled as to why American stock prices have not gone all to pieces. Some examination of the general background should clear up this matter.

For one thing, stocks did come near to going to pieces in May 1940. In that decline, a considerable amount of bad news was discounted. Certainly a much longer and harder war was foreseen than had been assumed up to the German blitz against the Low Countries and France. Over the recent past the market has not been far above this May 1940 panic bottom, and thus it may still be said that a price level exists today that takes a large amount of difficulties into account.

ACTIVITY AND EARNINGS UPWARD

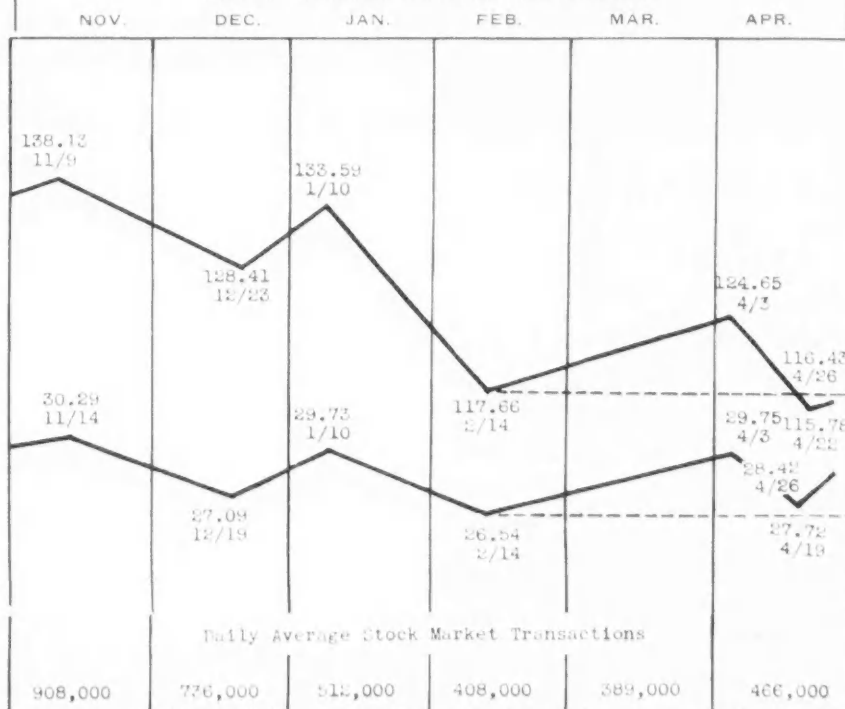
Again, in the interval since the May bottoms were established, the rate of American productive activity has moved pronouncedly upward. This, in turn, has improved corporation earnings—despite higher taxes—with the result that the Dow-Jones industrial average, selling at 115 this week, is actually much cheaper, from the investment standpoint, than when it sold at 119 last year. Prospects continue to favor high earnings rates as ahead.

Finally, the threat of price inflation lurks always in the picture. Higher wage rates and higher taxes mean greater costs, some of which industry has to pass on. Capacity production, combined with abnormal consumer and armament demands, make possible a competitive bidding for goods with higher prices the inevitable resultant. Common stocks, as a hedge against the loss in purchasing power which such a price rise implies, are thus in some demand.

MARKET STAYS IN NARROW GROOVE

Technically speaking, the market, as reflected by the two averages, remains in a narrow groove. A decisive move through the early April peaks would fully confirm a sold-out condition of the market and would suggest a substantial upward move as under way. Conversely, decisive downside penetrations by both averages of the February lows, as would be indicated by closes at 116.65 and 25.53, respectively, would indicate a full test of last summer's low points.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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NUMEROUS accidents in hospital operating rooms, due to the use of electric cauteries, radio knives, high frequency machines and X-ray fluoroscopic equipment, have demonstrated the inherent hazards of certain well-known anesthetics in common use today. Ether, ethylene, propylene and ethyl chloride are all flammable and liable to form explosive mixtures when combined with air or oxygen in the right proportions.

While nitrous oxide alone or with oxygen is not flammable, it is a supporter of combustion, hence any combination of nitrous oxide with even a very small quantity of ether,

such as is sometimes administered, may form a highly explosive mixture. It is known that ether, ethylene and cyclopropane, the most commonly used combustible anesthetics, differ as to the lower limit of their explosive range, but they form explosive mixtures with air or oxygen under a

ABOUT INSURANCE

Safeguards Against Operating Room Hazards

BY GEORGE GILBERT

rather wide range of conditions. However, the user is only concerned in preventing the formation of the lowest limit of gas and air or oxygen mixtures that can be ignited in the location where the anesthetic is employed.

Safe practice would seem to demand the use of non-combustible anesthetics in connection with electric cauteries, radio knives, etc., although it is admitted that the electric cautery presents a problem difficult to solve, as its use is often imperative, but this hazard could be largely overcome by resorting to non-combustible and local anesthetics as far as possible.

Properly Labelled

As a result of a careful and comprehensive study of hospital operating room hazards, the engineering staff of the National Board of Fire Underwriters have recommended the adoption of certain safeguards. In the first place, it is pointed out that any cylinder or container used for storing an anesthetic should be clearly marked with the name of the anesthetic it contains, and that cylinders containing gases that may be used in conjunction with the anesthetizing gas should likewise be marked with the name of the gas they contain. This applies particularly to cylinders containing oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and compressed air.

It is also of importance that cylinders or cans containing anesthetizing gases or fluids or other gases used for medical purposes be stored in dry, well-ventilated locations. Under no circumstances should they be stored in the operating room, and, if an adjoining room is used for this purpose, it should be separated from the operating room by blank walls. The provisions of government regulations or municipal ordinances governing the storage of compressed gases and flammable liquids must, of course, be complied with.

Another recommendation is that cylinders or cans containing anes-

It goes almost without saying that, so far as safety to life is concerned, if there is any place in which the maximum of security and protection should be provided it is in the hospital operating room.

Certain anesthetics in common use are combustible and liable to form explosive mixtures when combined with air or oxygen in the proper proportions. Their inherent hazards have been demonstrated in many cases, emphasizing the need of providing adequate safeguards wherever they are employed.

thetics or other gases should be kept away from radiators and steam pipes; they should be so stored as to prevent contact with fire or sparks from electrical equipment or any other source. Suitable regulators or other gas flow devices should be used in conjunction with cylinders containing gases used for medical purposes, but they may be dispensed with in the case of low pressure oxygen containers such as are used in connection with pneumonia and similar cases.

However, no equipment should be used which would permit the intermixing of gases in various cylinders by any error of manipulation. For instance, if a cylinder of ethylene is accidentally connected with one containing nitrous oxide, an explosion would be almost certain.

Ventilation Required

Adequate ventilation is a requirement in all locations where combustible anesthetizing agents are employed, in order to prevent the lower limit of the explosive range of the anesthetic gas-air mixture being reached or nearly approached. If an air-conditioning system is installed the prevention of any air-vapor mixture within the explosive range

should be a factor in the design of the system.

Where natural ventilation is not feasible, the desired results may be obtained by self-contained electric fans; the motors of such fans should be of a type suitable for use in locations where flammable vapors are present, and fan blades and bearings constructed of non-sparking material. But regardless of the type of system employed, fan capacity, arrangement and installation should be such as not to endanger the patient.

In operating rooms and other locations where combustible anesthetics are used, handled or stored, electric motors should be of the explosion-proof type; this includes the motors driving anesthetizing apparatus, fans, etc. Switches controlling such apparatus and lighting circuits, and including switches, receptacles and attachment plugs in connection with surgical apparatus, should not be permitted within the operating room unless of a type approved for use in locations where flammable vapors are present.

Electric lights for illuminating the operating room, it is noted, may be of the ordinary type provided they are constructed and installed without defect, and located at least two feet above the patient; such lights should be protected by metal guards in order to safeguard against breakage. It is recommended, however, that all special operating room lighting equipment, and including such electrical surgery appliances as cauteries, coagulators, knives, etc. be examined and listed by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., in order to minimize the dangers incident to defective construction.

Explosive Exhalations

It is pointed out that where combustible anesthetics are being employed, the gases exhaled by the patient are within the explosive range. Consequently, while the patient is under the influence of the anesthetic, no open flame or other heat or spark emitting device should be used within the operating room. This does not apply to steam or hot water radiators or other low temperature devices employed to keep the patient warm. But it is recommended that in the operating room and elsewhere the use of X-ray machines or diathermy in the presence of any combustible anesthetic should be prohibited.

It is likewise recommended that every precaution should be taken to ensure that gas regulators or other devices intended for use with a combustible anesthetic are not used on or with an oxygen cylinder, or vice versa. Oxygen ignites spontaneously with explosive force when in contact with oils or grease, so that extreme care should be exercised to prevent oxygen cylinders, regulators or pipes or tubes containing oxygen from coming in contact with oil or grease on apparatus or machinery. It is heat necessary to maintain an open flow of gas through the anesthetic apparatus, hot water bags only should be employed or appliances of a type approved for use in explosive atmospheres.



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INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

I have two paid-up 20-year endowment policies, one for \$2,000 and one for \$3,000, and all profits have been left with the company to accumulate. The policies are with one of Canada's oldest and largest companies. What I would like to know is how much income I should get if I turned both policies into a joint annuity for my wife and myself. My wife is 40 and I am 45. Should the insurance company figure out the annuity from a basis of when the policies were taken out, 1919 and 1921, or on the basis of present age?

T. G. R., Winnipeg, Man.

You do not state the amount of the profits that have accumulated under the two policies, so we are not able to furnish you with the exact amount of the annuity which could be purchased by the proceeds of the policies, including the accumulated profits.

But the face amount of the two policies, \$5,000, would purchase a joint last survivor annuity of \$17.28 per month, payable as long as either you or your wife lived, the first payment to be made one month after date of purchase. Any larger sum would purchase a proportionately larger monthly income. These figures were quoted by one of Canada's oldest and strongest companies. The cost of the annuity is based on the attained age at date of purchase in the case of an immediate annuity. The older the age, the smaller the sum required to purchase a given amount of annuity. In life insurance, the older the age the more it costs, whereas in the case of an annuity the older the age the less it costs.

Editor, About Insurance:

Could you please give me some information as to the whereabouts of the head office of The Knights of the Maccabees or The Maccabees. This was some sort of a fraternal organization which operated in Michigan and had affiliated Camps throughout northwestern Ontario.

As a friend of mine wishes to file a claim with respect to a policy held by her father who is now deceased, she is desirous of finding the address of the place where she might file this claim. Any information which you might be able to furnish me would be deeply appreciated.

M. G. H., Timmins, Ont.

The Maccabees is now the name of the fraternal society which was organized in 1878 and which was incorporated in 1885 as the Knights of the Maccabees of the World under the laws of the State of Michigan, the present title being adopted in 1914. Its head office is situated at Detroit, Michigan, and its chief agency in Canada is located at Windsor, Ont.

It is regularly licensed in Canada as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$1,733,410 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the beginning of 1940, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in this country were \$2,109,121, while its total Canadian liabilities amounted to \$1,668,877, showing a surplus here of \$440,244. It operates on an actuarial basis, and all claims are readily collectable.

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Britain Tackles Dock Labor Problem

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The war being fundamentally a war of shipping, the assumption by the British Admiralty of control of all ship-building and repairing is a thoroughly constructive development, says Mr. Layton.

The Ministry of Labor is finding 50,000 men for the shipyards and has given a new charter to dock labor. The Admiralty will exercise ultimate control over the committees which are to work locally under district shipyard controllers, with employers and employees equally represented.

IT HAS become generally recognized that the battles which will play the greatest part in determining the outcome of the war will be fought on the rolling Atlantic. The crucial months of 1941 which are coming present a remarkable strategic picture. The enemy is lodged firmly in Europe, and the Nazis have their invasion machine tuned up to the highest pitch of efficiency that German thoroughness can achieve. But they may not dare to use it. Great Britain has been training her land forces in special tactics of aggression, but there is at the moment little clear prospect of a fullscale land offensive against Germany on German-occupied Europe. The two opposing Air Forces (with the qualitative superiority of the R.A.F. over the Luftwaffe already abundantly proved) are dealing blows at each other, but neither can hope to strike decisively for a good time to come.

In its present stage, though armies clash and bombs rain down, the war is fundamentally a war of shipping. The Atlantic life-and-war-line of Britain, which is a line of ships, has to withstand the onslaught of U-boats, surface raiders, and bombers. If that line can be held then Britain's victory will not be long delayed. If it does not hold consistently, Britain still will win, but only after long tribulation.

It was therefore the best of good news that the Board of Admiralty was to take over the control of all ship-building and repairing. There would be no point now in reciting the many specific incidents and the proofs of general mismanagement which damned British shipping policy before. There was red tape, but more than that there was inefficiency in many cases of a degree hard to credit. The control of shipping was bad; the policy of ship-building was lax; the program for docking operations was fumbling.

New Control Plan

Now, the Ministry of Labor is finding 50,000 men for the shipyards, and Mr. Ernest Bevin has given a new charter to dock labor. The First Lord of the Admiralty will exercise ultimate control over the committees which are to work locally under district shipyard controllers, with employers and employees equally represented. This is the broad framework and what it will involve in practice remains to be seen. There can, however, be no doubt about the Government's firm resolve to put shipping and shipbuilding under a control of unprecedented effectiveness. That is inevitable, and it is as it should be, for the dangers which confront the country, which lurk in the depths of the Atlantic, loom across its skies, and surreptitiously sail its waters these dangers, too, are unprecedented.

The economics of the question are a sideline compared with the fundamental issues at stake. The program is plainly one of virtual nationalization, and it is apparent that when the war is over it will not be feasible just to put the clock back, to return to the old conditions. That this should be so is a source of great worry to some shipping men. In this sphere a spirit of ardent competition and a distaste of every form of official interference (except, of course, when it takes the shape of

subsidy) is ingrained. But this is consistent with the trend in every war, and most particularly in this one. We need not worry about the long-term implications of the plan for Britain's shipping. They are undoubtedly important, but they fade into insignificance beside the pressing urgency of the moment.

What is the immediate job to be done by the new Admiralty and Ministry of Labor apparatus? First, it is to make the most effective use of shipping already in commission. The convoy system, which sets many ships to sail at the speed of the slowest, may have to be reconsidered. Docking delays must be eradicated. There must be no more mistakes in commissioning ships to carry cargo for which they were never designed. (There have been cases of oil tankers sent to pick up grain!)

Supplies for Building

On the shipbuilding side there must be made available at the earliest possible moment that big addition to labor of which Mr. Bevin spoke. There must be no limitation of supplies. Steel, timber, machinery, equipment, all must be available on the spot at the very moment when they can be used. The Government should make it clear that, if necessary, the whole system of priorities will be modified to this end. It may well be that even tanks and Bren guns, even perhaps aeroplanes themselves though they have a "defensive" place in any well-conceived shipping program, must come after, if their needs overlap, the requirements of the shipping program.

For nothing was ever more certain in any war than that the threat of Hitler, that he would launch every weapon he had against our Atlantic shipping, will be carried out to the full capacity of the Nazi war machine. Britain has to consider not only food, but also the great flood of American war aid, which can only reach us across those 2,000 miles of ocean. It is no time for half-measures.



A photograph taken when Sir John Dill, C.I.G.S., visited Aldershot to see the Canadians training there.



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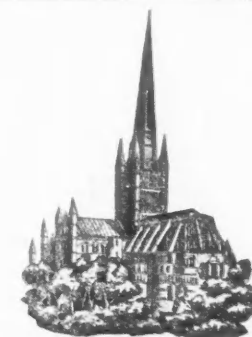
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Government by Discussion

BY H. F. NICHOLSON

We are fighting for Democracy, but what is Democracy?

One of its most important aspects is Freedom of Speech, and that democratic institution is not functioning in Canada as well as it should do.

If we are not to lose our democracy while fighting to preserve it we must have more discussion of governmental plans and more free, enlightened criticism of them.

WHAT is this democracy for which we are fighting? I think that it is a mistake for us to take time out of the war to make elaborate plans for the post war world. I like Sir Edward Beatty's pungent remark that, although victory will give us a chance to make the world better, the job ahead of us at the moment is to save the world as it is. On the other hand, it is always a little difficult to avoid analyzing our slogans, and there can be no harm in considering what we mean by democracy.

Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin and others seem to think that democracy is synonymous with socialism—even if their definitions of socialism may not be very full, adequate, or unanimous. Many others, who are not socialists, feel that the successful implementing of the ideal of democracy involves the establishment of a social and economic system in which there will be no very poor people, and, above all, no very rich people for most of those who lean in this direction of "social justice" seem to give more attention to pointing out how the rich can be made poor than to defining the methods by which the poor can be made rich.

Now it does not seem to me that democracy means this. Iceland is a very democratic state, and has no great discrepancy between rich and poor, but it definitely is a land of poor people. Some of the South Pacific islands are highly democratic, but show marked discrepancies between the incomes of their richest and poorest inhabitants. The United States and England are very much more democratic communities than are Germany and Japan, but both of the great English-speaking nations contain masses of very poor people, and quite large numbers of very rich people although, in England, it is a little difficult to be quite sure about that statement at present.

There does not seem to be any real connection between economic equality and democracy.

Yet others seem to think that democracy is associated with a general condition of world peace although, throughout the course of history, states of a very democratic type have undertaken schemes of world conquest, or more limited military adventures against their neighbors.

It might not be a bad idea to go back a little and consider the origin of the word.

What is Democracy?

Democracy is a word which came into quite common use in ancient Greece, as an antonym to oligarchy which means rule by a few.

On the other side democracy meant then, and means now, rule by the mass of the people—the "demos," and that is all that democracy ever did mean, or ever can mean.

Another way of putting the thought is to suggest that democracy means individual liberty, for, in every state in which democracy has been practised, it has been found that the basic necessity is to prevent some vague entity known as the state from interfering with the rights of the individual to personal freedom.

Now that we are all so devoted to Magna Carta, it would be a good idea to read Magna Carta, and note that it deals, almost entirely, with this question of personal liberty of course, at that time, a liberty limited to only a small class. Some hundreds of millions of people in Russia, Germany, Italy and Japan have made the same discovery of the importance of liberty in quite recent years.

It is safe to say that democracy is a concept of a society in which there will be a great deal of personal liberty—liberty from the power of any group, to tell the ordinary man what he may think or say or do. I have already suggested that, in many cases, it is a matter of liberty as against the state, but it is equally necessary that it should be liberty as against the possible oppression of some group or type of individuals—even if their power be not directly political, or the result of state action.

It is for this reason that the illusion springs up that democracy is associated with economic equality. All the abuses of capitalism—and there have been plenty—have arisen from the fact that those who gained wealth under the system of private property forgot that their right to hold their wealth was derived entirely from the concept of liberty, and, when they did this, and attempted to interfere with the liberty of other men, they set in motion great trains of events which started with attacks on wealth, although they should, in all reason, have started with attacks on undue and improper exercise of the power which wealth brings.

Liberty of Speech

There are plenty of reasons for feeling that modern capitalism has interfered with political liberty, but the cure is to prevent this sort of thing—not to substitute government departments for employers. Experience so far has indicated that this plan does not increase the liberty of the worker—politically speaking. It merely makes it urgently necessary for him to guess which political party is going to be in power, and to express no opinions contrary to those which it holds, or, if there be a completion of the process of socialization, and the state only has one party in it, to express no opinions at all.

There is little that a state or an oligarchy can do to interfere with liberty beyond interfering with liberty of speech. Liberty of thought—as long as the thought is not converted into speech—is the privilege of even the German soldier. Liberty of action is only possible, in any civilized community, within very narrow limits—the limits established by the necessity of our cooperating for our common purposes. The really essential part of liberty is that there should be liberty of speech, for, without this, there can be no rule of a nation by the mass of the people. The voters cannot conceivably obtain intelligent administration in accordance with their will if they cannot say what that will is. Therefore, to me, what we are fighting for is liberty of speech.

There are certain very obvious limits to liberty of speech. One is that no man can be allowed to use obscene language, for that offends against the mores of the society. Nothing but the mores can define obscenity—it cannot be done by legislation.

Religion Respected

The next limitation is, obviously, that no man may properly use language which deeply affects the emotions of large bodies of the population such as attacks on religious beliefs.

It is very difficult to make laws against this sort of thing, and even difficult to obtain any unanimity of opinion concerning the mores which ought to exist in this respect. A violent speech against a religious communion may appeal to large numbers of people who, quite honestly, regard that religious communion as an invention of the devil, and something to be destroyed. Perhaps the only possible limitation to be applied in connection with lan-

guage of this sort is one of reasonable discretion—arising from the obvious opportunity for reprisals.

In time of war there is the further necessary limitation of speech that it must not be dangerous to the military success of the body politic. Wartime suppression of violent anti-war speeches is highly undesirable in theory, but actually inevitable in practice. It may have to be carried out by the police, but this always savors of oppression, and, as long as the speaker is not suspect of actual preaching of sedition, or rebellion, it is better that it should be carried out by the average citizen—who must be for the war in a democracy at war—answering in kind, and observing to the offender that he is a silly ass. It is astonishing how few people will continue to make anti-war speeches in a democracy at war if enough people refer to them with contempt. Speech which gives away military secrets is obviously a matter for the police.

Within these limitations, speech must be free, and, if it is, liberty will be preserved. If not, liberty will fall, and a war for democracy will gain us anything else, but not democracy.

Weakness of Daily Press

All of which very sound philosophy is provoked by the fact that I have just received another request to subscribe to a Weekly News Letter service. They arrive about once a week now. Most of them seem to collect enough favorable responses to keep the service going. Their appeal is always based on the suggestion that they have inside information about the war, and I must admit that, in many cases, I find that they do contain facts about the war and associated subjects which I have not seen in the daily press—or not, at least, in as plain language as in the News Letters.

None of them ever seem to exceed the limits of the libel laws, and I presume that they are all, in Canada at present, submitted to the censors.

It is not enough that we should have liberty of speech. If democracy is to be preserved we must use it. We must get away from the only too prevalent idea at the moment that loyalty to the common cause involves no criticism of His Majesty's Government. We must talk about the St. Lawrence waterway; about the policies of the Government in finance, in production of material of war, in recruiting the armed forces. We must even—pace Rt. Hon. E. A. Lapointe—say whether we think the present Government really represents the Canadian people.

Criticism Necessary

We must not be afraid to criticize any department of the Government. We must tell the Government, in particular, that we do not like the irritable way in which its members meet any criticism of any sort. It is not good enough for Mr. King to say that no one must say that the Minister at Washington has been a frost. Mr. Howe has no right to call the Winnipeg Free Press and the Financial Post saboteurs for saying that the Ministry of Munitions and Supplies is a muddle. We are in no danger of dictatorship in Canada, but we are in desperate danger of feebly drifting into a breakdown of our democratic system of government, at the very time that it needs to function, under great difficulties, better than ever it did before. I voted for this Government, because I was afraid that Dr. Manion would not make a good Prime Minister. It has proved itself a limp Government; a complacent Government—with all the irritability which complacent men show when they are caught in mistakes. It is too partisan a Government—altogether too much inclined to believe that the country should be deeply interested in preserving the grand old Liberal party. Col. Ralston met Mr. Pouliot's recent intemperate and unpleasant speech



These are some of the several hundred French orphans who are now being cared for in Switzerland. This scene in Geneva shows them receiving a good scrubbing, which they badly needed, upon their arrival there.



Mindful of the rebuilding which will be necessary after the war, the London County Council has arranged that practical instruction in building and decoration be given to thousands of boys of school age.



Children who have gone through bombing raids are often so shocked that they cannot eat, drink, or cry. Taken to refuges in the country, and allowed to play in the open, they soon recover their health.

which should not have been made by asseverations of his continued loyalty to his party. I think that it is one of Col. Ralston's defects, not a matter to boast about, when loyalty takes the form of apparently believing that the party can never make a mistake.

The Cabinet has weaklings, as well as strong men. Some of its

strong men are better at strength than judgment. With all the difficulties of censorship, and all the necessity of preserving national unity, we must revive discussion of public affairs in Canada, for it is "government by discussion" for which we are fighting. That, and that alone, is the proper definition of democracy.